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# MOONS Nurseries

HARDY TREES and PLANTS for every PLACE and PURPOSE

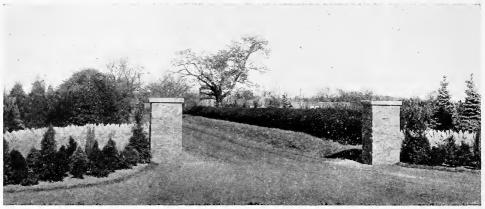


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# MONS' HARDY TREES & PLANTS for EVERY PLACE & PURPOSE

THE WILLIAM H. MOON COMPANY MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



Entrance Gateway to Moons' Nurseries, located on the Yardley Road, just off the Lincoln Highway, a mile and a half distant from Trenton, N. J.

# Facts of First Importance

HAT you want to know at the very start is: Why should you buy your plants, shrubs or trees of this Company in preference to others? Is our stock any better? Are we able to give you superior service?

That our stock is better, the service we give superior, and the prices reasonable, will be further apparent to you from even a brief scan of what follows.

#### Size and Location of Nurseries

T Morrisville, Pa., which is just across the Delaware River from Trenton, N. J., we have nurseries of Four Hundred and Fifty acres that are devoted entirely to the growing of Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Hardy Plants for Every Place and Purpose. These nurseries have been established for fortysix years, but the Moon family started selling nursery stock one hundred and fifty years ago. A striking feature of them is the assortment of almost 2,000 varieties; and a wide range of sizes from which to choose. The wonderful fertility of this soil of ours produces a stock of great vigor and uniform development. Nearly all our output is raised in these nurseries and

freshly dug for each order. We maintain no storage cellar for preserving our stock in Winter. Whatever you may want.

Whatever you may want, it's no little satisfaction to feel that "Moon's likely have it."
This means much to you, especially when ordering during the Spring rush, when every MORRISVILLE day counts.

#### Assortment of Varieties

F you should walk up and down the hundreds of rows of plants in our nurseries, until you had been over them all, you would have gone considerably more than nine hundred miles and seen two thousand or more two thousand or more.

some two thousand or more different varieties of trees and shrubbery. You would be thoroughly convinced of the appropriate title

of this catalog, "Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Place and Purpose." In such a collection there is the possibility of getting direct from us the entire assortment for the smallest or largest plantings. This overcomes the disadvantage of numerous small shipments coming from different places, which delays one's planting.

#### **Ample Growing Space**

OU would have particularly noticed that the stock was not crowded. Frequent transplantings and wide spacing have given each specimen ample room to spread out as well as grow up.

#### Superior Roots

F you had chanced upon some of our men when they were digging shrubs or trees, you would have noticed what exceptionally large masses of fibrous feeding roots each plant possessed, instead of the coarse, long ones which result from lack of transplanting or root training. The foreman would have pointed out to you that this highly developed "root system," as he calls it, has much to do with successful transplanting and quick growth. Every order is freshly dug. This assures you that the virile strength that

the roots possess has not dried away from being out of ground over Winter, or otherwise subjected to long exposure.



It will be noticed that the location of our nurseries is directly opposite Trenton, N. J.



Trees grown closely together "shootup,"

become spindling

and cannot develop a good spread of branches. The roots

also suffer, making

transplanting un

certain.

A common method in nurseries is grow trees 3 ft. x 3 ft. apart. In is way 4840 are grown per acre. crowding makes spindling trees.



With Moons', the practice is 4 ft. x 3 ft. while small, then 8 ft. x 6 ft., which reduces the number per acre to 3630. But obviously trees given so much space are best.

#### Culture

NE of the things that would have particularly impressed you in that same walk through the nurseries would have been the high state of cultivation of the entire acreage, and the evident systematic pruning, spraying and individual care that each tree or plant receives.

No Additional Packing Charges

HEN on the way back to the office, if you had looked in at the packing rooms you would have noticed that all the piles of trees and plants as they were being assembled for different orders, were very carefully handled, and as far as possible protected from exposure or drying breezes.

With all this care and expense of labor and packing material -apparently used without stint—you would have wondered how we could afford to do it in such a liberal way and still make no special charge for packing, as you know is customary with many nurseries.

> Moons' Trees Available for Planting Throughout the United States

### HE impression sometimes prevails that it is best to get one's trees and shrubbery nearby. This is not necessarily the case, for this Company is constantly shipping stock great distances as well as to nearby places. Peach trees supplied by us are fruiting on the hills of distant Manchuria. Another distant shipment made to the Parks of Seattle, Washington, is reported as the best packed stock received. From Montreal, Can., we get the following:

"I have your letter of April 14th, for which I am very much

obliged.
"The shrubs and trees arrived in excellent condition, and are obliged.
"The shrubs and trees arrived in each serior splendid quality, quite the best I have ever seen."
(Signed) H. M. Marler,
Montreal, Can.

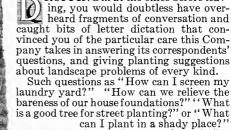
One of Moons' trees, showing the spread of branches and quantity and quality of root growth as a result of the trees having plenty of room to grow in. 

From Fairbury, Neb., we received the following:

"You remember that I purchased a bill in the Spring, and it may afford you some satisfaction to know that out of the entire shipment I did not less a single one." not lose a single one. one." (Signed) John C. Hartigan, Fairbury, Neb. August 16, 1916.

Instances like these are not uncommon and go to show that the activities of this concern are confined to no particular neighborhood or

section. Wherever you live Moons' have plants that are easily obtained and quickly accessible for improving your property and increasing the enjoyment of your home grounds.



Service Helps

ROPPING in at the office before leav-

along with countless similar queries are answered by "men who know." Their knowledge is definite and based on daily life with plants growing under all sorts of conditions. Their all sorts of conditions. answers are so clearly given that even an amateur, with little or no experience, would know what was best for his purposes and just how much Moons' stock would cost him.



Some of Moon's Nursery Products packed and ready for shipment 

#### Landscape Treatments

HOULD your planting proposition be of a size involving the laying out of drives and walks, the grading and draining of land or the erection of garden architecture, in addition to the planting of trees and shrubbery, you then need the services of a professional landscape architect.

We are fortunate in knowing many such and shall be only too glad to give you the names and addresses of those who seem to us best able to handle your particular problem. In either event, you will, when planting time comes, need "Moons' Nursery Stock."

#### Catalog Descriptions

N your way home from this little sojourn in our nursery, when turning over the leaves of our catalog and reading the descriptions, you will be impressed with the effort made to convey by word pictures a definite idea of each plant's appearance, its average height at maturity, its soil preference and landscape uses.

In describing colors of flowers, a new idea is introduced in our catalog. Ridg-way's Color Chart, the standard recog-nized by many Garden Clubs, has been used as our color guide. During the past year, as flowers matured, they were compared with this chart and their color recorded. Even yet it is necessary that allowances be made for the differences in color which changed soils and other conditions may bring about; but much greater accuracy now exists than formerly, for the colors are not what we think, but the ones this authority has made standard.

Wherever a description in this catalog is preceded by the capital "R" the reference is to this Color Chart of Ridgway's that so many Garden Clubs have adopted.

#### Personal Inspection of Our Nurseries

F course, our custome. can't all find it convenient to visit us; but we wish they could.

A visit will prove not only interesting to you in revealing the almost infinite variety of color, flowers and plant forms that are here available for lawn planting, but be delightfully

educational as well. How, for instance, can we in word descriptions do anything near justice to the varying shades of foliage, ranging as they do from golden to deep grayish greens? To see them in their varying interesting foliage is a revelation.

There is also a certain satisfaction in seeing the plants you need; and in picking out the identical ones you want. So we extend a hearty invita-tion to visit us. Come any time except Sundays.

#### The Ways to Reach Us

Ways to Reach Us
p, page 2. By automobile we are
e and one-half miles distant from
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within one-quarter mile of our
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xty minutes from Broad Street,
Take fast express trains for
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Trenton, N. J., or Yardley, Pa.,
are but one and one-half miles
so easily reached by trolley.

hy Buy of Moon?

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receive. The costs of freights,
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The after-maintenance cost with
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many of the finest places in
America. They
have no agents;
I can deal with
them direct and
my order will receive the interested attention of
some one will receive the interested attenti EE map, page 2. By automobile we are but one and one-half miles distant from Trenton, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River. The famed Lincoln Highway crosses at Calhoun Street bridge, Trenton, and passes within one-quarter mile of our nurseries. A turn west at the Yardley Road (road along which trolley passes) leads by our properties, that extend for one and onequarter miles on either side of this thoroughfare.

By train we are easily accessible, being only ninety minutes from the P. R. R. depot in New York, and sixty minutes from Broad Street, Philadelphia. Take fast express trains for Trenton on the Pennsylvania Railroad. you will let us know of your intended coming, our conveyance will meet you at the station; otherwise trolley connections can be made at Warren and Hanover Streets for Newtown or Lambertville cars, passing our entrance but ten minutes distant.

By Philadelphia & Reading Railway we are reached from Trenton, N. J., or Yardley, Pa., our nurseries are but one and one-half miles away, and also easily reached by trolley.

#### Why Buy of Moon?

ITH nursery stock much vitally depends upon the cultivation and care that the plants receive. The costs of freights, planting, etc., are just as high with poor stock as with good. The after-maintenance cost with or shrubbery that are to be a permanent investment, ask yourself these questions:

Is it not best for me to communicate with

The Wm. H. Moon Company about the planting I have in mind, as here is a concern with an enormous stock, careful cultural methods, and a thoroughly systematic organization for carefully attending to my wants? Their prices are moderate (not necessarily cheapest, but fair); they dig



Our Home Office, located at the nurseries

away off, they can pack and send me stock that will give me satisfactory results.

If these facts mean anything to you, we are deserving of supplying you with our Hardy Trees and Plants for the improvement of your property.

This entire organization puts its resources, long experience and its honor back of you to serve you when you trust it with your orders.

#### DISCOUNT NOTICE AND TERMS.

10% discount off prices in this catalog when your order amounts to \$250.00 or more, exclusive of the value of any plants costing \$10.00 each or over. In other words, we do not allow discounts for quantity purchases on our more valuable specimens costing \$10.00 each, or more.

2% additional discount allowed on all bills for payment within 10 days from date thereof.

30 days from date of invoice all payments are due.

When so paid within this interval of 30 days, we further agree that if any of the stock dies within a year, from causes other than abuse or neglect, we shall resupply it f. o. b. our station at one-half (½) the original price paid.

This policy of replacement is felt to be very reasonable by our customers generally, when it is considered that in most instances we exercise no control over the planting or maintenance, and, of course, none over the weather conditions, all of which so vitally affect newly planted nursery stock.

Packing.—Most nurseries will charge you extra for packing. At Moons' no additional charge is made to cover the cost of packing articles listed in this catalog, unless, as occasionally happens, customers select some unusual plants or request some special manner of packing. In such cases, charges will be made to cover any additional expense entailed.

Delivery.—Within certain distances from our Nurseries at Morrisville, Pa., we are prepared to deliver by motor truck. These deliveries are however matters of special arrangement both as to time for delivery, and as to charges, if any.

Shipments.—Purchasers should name route and method of shipment preferred, though in these times, we shall have to make shipments in the best manner possible. Legally our responsibility ceases when goods are delivered to a common carrier, or to destination by our delivery service. We will, however, always be found willing to help customers in every way to get shipments through quickly and in good order.

Claims.—Claims of any nature must be presented within 10 days from date of arrival. If shipments should be delayed or damaged in transit, have them examined at the depot before receiving them, and any complaint arising should be noted on the freight or express receipt, together with the agent's acknowledgment. This will help in recovery of damages.

These terms are subject to change without notice.

THE WILLIAM H. MOON COMPANY,
Nurserymen,
MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.



# Our Retail Terms

LL prices and terms are subject to change without notice. This is made necessary by unsettled business conditions that affect the cost of materials that we are obliged to buy for operating our business, and also by fluctuations in the prevailing wage rate.

All prices quoted are net and f. o. b. our depots. Reduced prices are given "per 10" and "per 100" on most articles offered. Thus, if a rate "per 10" is quoted, five or more plants of that grade and variety may be had at that rate. Where the price "per 100" is given, twenty-five or more plants of that grade and variety may be had at the "per 100" rate. In the few cases where a "per 1000" rate is given, it is applicable to purchases of two hundred and fifty or more of that grade or variety.

Personal selection of the stock at our nurseries is invited, and when selections are so made the stock will be furnished at current prices excepting in cases of special or unusual specimens, which will be charged according to their individual

value.

Packing and Shipping

O charge is made for packing or for delivery to freight depots or express offices, either in Morrisville, Yardley, Pa., or to Trenton, N. J. Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding; otherwise we will use our own judgment. Perennials should always be shipped by express; other stock may travel either by express or freight.

The following routes are available to us for

shipment:

The Pennsylvania Railroad gives us splendid forwarding facilities, having radiating lines in five directions, as follows: The main line between New York

and Philadelphia; the Belvidere Division, running to the north along the Delaware River, connecting at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad; and at Stroudsburg with the Lackawanna Railroad; the Amboy Division, going into New Jersey; and the "Trenton Cut-off," for Western freight, eliminating delay or change at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway serves us and has connections over the Baltimore & Ohio and New Jersey Central Railroad.

Also, we have available a boat service from Trenton to Philadelphia, where connections include Boston and other New England points as well as Baltimore and Southern ports.

#### Guarantee and Claims

TOCK is guaranteed true to name and up to grade and quality ordered. We endeavor to exercise every care that will cause our stock to transplant successfully, but after leaving our nurseries in good condition, we do not guarantee the life of it except for advanced rates and upon prearranged

conditions of sale.

The successful growth of a tree is dependent upon so many conditions over which the nurseryman has no control, viz., the planting, the cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the fertility of the soil, the rainfall, etc., that we do not guarantee the life of our stock except upon the payment of advanced charges (or insurance rate) as mentioned above; but we are always willing, when stock is sold in accordance with the terms of this catalog, to resupply f. o. b. our depot, at reduced prices any plants shown to have been lost by death from causes other than abuse or neglect within one year from the date of its purchase. In the event that we shall not have in stock at the time of replacement plants of the exact size or variety that was originally furnished, we reserve the privilege of supplying other varieties or sizes as nearly like those originally furnished as we shall at that time have on hand.

Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments and others of whatever nature must be presented within ten days after the arrival of the consignment.

#### Payments

SASH with order excepting to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility and then payments for full amount of invoice must be made within thirty days from date thereof. Persons unknown to us who seek credit will be assured of quicker delivery if they supply financial references when ordering.

# THE WILLIAM H. MOON COMPANY Morrisville, Pennsylvania

Telegraph to Trenton, N. J.—Telephone 4498 Trenton, N. J.

President IAMES M. MOON

Vice-President HENRY W. COMFORT

Secretary I. EDWARD MOON

Treasurer HENRY T. MOON

# FOR EVERY STAR



PLANT and dedicate a Shade Tree to the person your star is for. Have a useful, living, permanent memorial of services rendered in the "World War."

Get your community to plant "Liberty Avenues" with a tree for every star in the municipal flag. They fought "to make the world safe for Democracy." Why not plant trees now to make it beautiful for Democracy.

Select your trees from this catalog or write us; either one.





ITHIN certain distances from our Nurseries at Morrisville, Pa., we are prepared to deliver by motor truck or wagon. These deliveries are, however, matters for special arrangement, both as to time for delivery and as to charges. The load of Evergreens pictured is starting for Lakewood, N. J., forty miles distant.



#### E E R G R



A planting of evergreens along the drive with a ribbon of English Ivy to make a finishing touch. Such a planting will make your every homecoming pleasant. In the Summer you will be interested in the bright young tips that indicate the new season's growth. The charm of the shades of green against the Winter landscapes will give a cheerful welcome in the cold, snowy days.

# Coniferous Evergreens Cone-bearing Evergreens

HE beauty of the varieties embraced in this group, the wide range of usefulness which they have, together with the peculiar adaptability of our soil for the production of fine, vigorous specimens of conifers, led us forty-six years ago to make these our specialty. That we still believe in the value and utility of these plants is testified to by the one hundred acres in our nursery devoted to them alone.

Our Evergreens offer a wide and brilliant diversity of color, every shade of green and blue foliage; then there are the rich golden tints, the soft silvery grays and those

varieties with the dainty white-tipped leaves.

Evergreens are much desired for specimen lawn trees; they are also extensively used for massing, shelter belts, screens and hedges. The taller varieties form perfect backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of early Spring, the berries of Autumn, the bright bark and twigs of Winter, or the light green, golden or silver-blue growth of smaller evergreens.

"Var." indicates a variety of the last-mentioned species.

Varieties marked (L) usually attain at maturity a height of 60 feet or over. (M) signifies from 30 to 60 feet. (S) from 10 to 30 feet. (D) 4 to 10 feet. (VD) below 4 feet.

## Abies. The Firs

MHE Firs are mostly quick-growing, hardy evergreens that are useful in producing natural and wooded effects, as well as in the more attractive decoration of parks and lawns. They generally ▲ are of pyramidal growth and symmetrical outline, and mature rapidly. Some of the most ornamental large-growing evergreens are contained in this group. The beauty of most varieties is best displayed when the trees are used as individual specimens.

Cephalonian Fir. Abies cephalonica. (M).	White Fir. Abies concolor. (L).
Each Per 10 Per 100	Each Per 10
Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to 3 ft *\$4 75 \$42 00 \$375 00	2 to 2½ ft*\$5 25 \$48 00
3 to 4 ft* 7 50	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft* 9 00 82 00
	3½ to 4 ft*11 00 100 00
6 to 7 ft*27 50	
Parnassus Fir. var. Appolinis. (M). Rich	4 to 5 ft*15 00 125 00
green foliage that retains its color all year. One	Nikko Fir. Abies homolepis. (Brachyphylla).
of the most beautiful large growing evergreens	(L). Each Per 10
for individual planting. Equally satisfactory for	2 to 3 ft*\$5 00 \$40 00
group planting. Not dependably hardy north of	
Now Verla Citati	3 to 4 ft* 7 00 60 00
New York City.  Each Per 10 Per 100	Nordmann's Fir. Abies Nordmanniana. (L).
2 to 2½ ft*\$4 50 \$37 50	Develops into an especially choice tree with lustrous
2½ to 3 ft*6 00 52 00 \$475 00	dowle groom mondles
3 to 4 ft 8 00 75 00 650 00	2 to 2½ ft*\$4 50 \$40 00
4 to 5 ft*12 00 100 00	2½ to 3 ft* 7 00 55 00
5 to 6 ft*18 00 150 00	3 to 4 ft*10 00 80 00
8 to 10 ft *45 00	4 to 5 ft *15 00 125 00



FIRS—Continued

European Silver Fir. Abies pectinata.	(L).
Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft 7 50	$65 \ 00$
Veitch's Silver Fir. Abies Veitchii.	L).
veiten a briver in. maica veiterin.	/
Each	Per 10
	\$26 00
4 to 5 ft*10 00	90 00
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5 to 6 ft*15 00 6 to 7 ft*20 00	
5 to 6 ft*15 00	$120 \ 00$

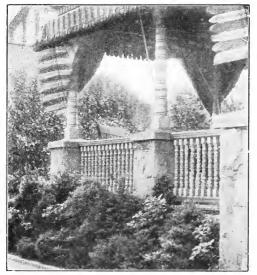
#### Biotas, or Chinese Arborvitæ

This family of evergreens is valued because of the varied color effects which the foliage presents, changing with the seasons of the year. The lowgrowing varieties are among the choicest evergreens for bed planting.

Chinese		е	A	rb	OI	٢V	it	æ	Biota		orienta		ılis	s. (	S).		
																Per 1	.00
3 to	o 4	ft.								 \$2	40	6	\$20	00			
4 to	5	ft.								4	00		35	00	\$	300	00
5 to	6	ft.								5	50		45	00		350	00
6 to	7	ft.								7	50		60	00		500	00
7 to	8	ft.								9	00		75	00			
8 to	10	ft.								15	00	1	120	00			

Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. var. aurea nana. (VD). Attractive golden foliage which changes to a bronze tinge during the Winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft	*\$2 25	\$20 00	\$150 00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	* 2 75	23 50	200 00
var. Rosedale. (VD	).		
	$_{ m Each}$	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	.\$2 00	\$16,00	\$125 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ ft	. 2 60	24[00]	



Plant Evergreens about your porch foundation. Isn't a permanent planting like this better than the expensive beds of tender flowers that must be planted each Spring, and then pass away with the first frost to leave the ground bare and unsightly right at your front door for six months of the year?



Chinese Arborvitæ (listed in opposite column). A pyramidal growing evergreen that is valuable in group planting. Occasional shearing makes it more compact. Green during the Summer but in Winter its color changes to a rich bronze.

#### Cedrus: Cedars

These are the true Cedars. None of the varieties are dependably hardy north of Philadelphia.

Indian Cedar. Cedrus Deodara. (M)

mulan Cedan	Ccurus	Doddara	(141).		
			Each	Per	10
3 to 4 ft		*\$	6 00	\$56	
4 to 5 ft		*	$7\ 50$	65	00
5 to 6 ft		*1	0 00	85	00
6 to 7 ft		*1	6 00		
0 00 1 10,		<b>.</b> .	0 00		
Cedar of Leban				(M).	
Cedar of Leban	on. C	edrus Lib	ani.	` Ea	ch
Cedar of Leban	<b>on.</b> C	edrus Lib	ani.	*\$9	$^{ m eh}_{ m 00}$
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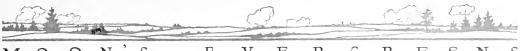
#### Cupressus: Cypress

A beautiful group of highly ornamental trees of a pyramidal and upright habit. Not dependably hardy in the Northern States.

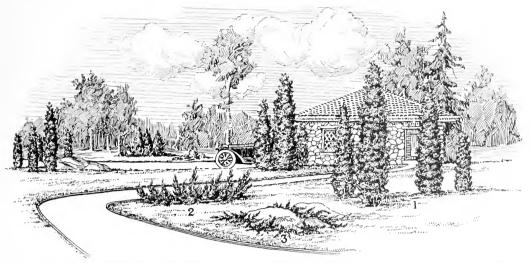
Lawson's Cypress. Cupressus Lawsoniana. (M)

E.	acn	rerio
2 to 3 ft*\$4	00	\$34 00
3 to 4 ft* 6	00	55 00
var. Allumi. (M).		
Ea	.ch	Per 10
3 to 4 ft*\$7		
4 to 5 ft* 9	00	80 00
var. Veitchii glauca. (M).		
E	ach	Per 10
4 to 5 ft*\$9		\$80 00
5 to 6 ft *19	0.0	

All prices and terms are subject to change without notice. This is made necessary by unsettled business conditions that affect the cost of materials that we are obliged to buy for operating our business and also by fluctuations in the prevailing wage rate.



#### E E R R E S E



Junipers are so diversified in form that this picture is drawn to give a further illustration of these differences. No. 1 shows the pyramidal nature of the Virginia or Red Cedar, which instead of being a Cedar, is botanically a Juniper after all. In ornamental plantings we use it principally for screening views and formal effects. On page 10 there are several varieties of Red Cedar listed.

No. 2 represents a bushy type of Juniper that has many uses in bed and group plantings; the principal examples of this type are the Douglas Golden Juniper, Japanese Juniper, Savin and Pfitzeriana Junipers.

No. 3, Trailing Juniper. A type that is invaluable for trailing over and among rocks and on steep slopes. They make a splendid perennial carpet of green.

# Juniperus. The Junipers and Cedars

GROUP remarkable for the varied forms it embraces. Trees of medium height down to the smallest dwarfs are included here, while different green, yellow and silvery hues characterize the foliage. Junipers possess remarkable vigor, and thrive in bleak and barren situations; in poor, stony soils; in low, damp grounds; at the seashore, or almost anywhere. Junipers are more difficult to transplant than some other evergreens. The columnar forms are valued for formal effects, or to break the monotonous outline of other trees; the trailing ones for rocky slopes and sandbanks. Also used in groups, borders and for individual planting.

Chinese Juniper. Juniperus chinensis. (S).	Japanese Juniper. Juniperus japonica. (D).
Each Per 10	Each Per 10
4 to 5 ft*\$7 50 \$65 00	1½ to 2 ft*\$3 50 \$30 00
var. Pfitzeriana. (D).	6 to 7 ft*15 00 120 00
Each Per 10	Caldan Iananaa Inniana war ayaa (VD)
1½ to 2 ft*\$3 75 \$35 00	Golden Japanese Juniper. var. aurea. (VD).
2 to 2½ ft * 5 50 50 00	
2½ to 3 ft* 7 00 60 00	1½ to 1½ ft *\$3 00 \$27 00 1½ to 2 ft * 3 50 30 00
Trailing Juniper. var. procumbens. (VD). Grows flat on the ground and makes an attractive	Prostrate Juniper. Juniperus prostrata; syn. horizontalis. (VD). Branches trail on the ground,
decoration for banks and terraces or in the rockery.	suiting it best for a ground cover.
Each Per 10 Per 100	Each Per 10
1½ to 1½ ft. spread\$2 25 \$20 00 \$150 00 2 to 3 ft. spread\$3 75 30 00	2 to 3 ft. spread*\$3 75 \$30 00
Douglas Dwarf Golden Juniper, var. cana-	Savin Juniper. Juniperus Sabina. (VD).
Douglas Dwarf Golden Juniper. var. canadensis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with	Each Per 10
<b>Douglas Dwarf Golden Juniper.</b> var. canadensis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze	Each Per 10
densis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter.	Each Per 10
densis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter.  Each Per 10 Per 100	1 to 1 1/4 ft.
densis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter.	1     to 1¼ ft.     *\$1     50     \$11     00       1½ to 1½ ft.     *2     00     17     50       Tamarix-leaved Juniper.     var. tamarisci-
densis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter.  Each Per 10 Per 100	1 to 1 1/4 ft.
densis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter.  Each Per 10 Per 100  1½ to 2 ft\$2 75 \$24 00 \$200 00  Alpine Juniper. Juniperus communis var. nana; syn. Alpina. (VD). Low spreading nature of growth.	1       to 1¼ ft.       *\$1 50       \$11 00         1¼ to 1½ ft.       * 2 00       17 50         Tamarix-leaved Juniper.         folia. (VD).
densis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter.  Each Per 10 Per 100  1½ to 2 ft	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
densis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter.  Each Per 10 Per 100  1½ to 2 ft \$2 75 \$24 00 \$200 00  Alpine Juniper. Juniperus communis var. nana; syn. Alpina. (VD). Low spreading nature of growth.  Each Per 10  2 to 3 ft. spread \$3 75 \$30 00	Each   Per 10   11/4 ft   11/2 ft   11/4 ft   11/2 ft   11/4 ft   11/2 ft
densis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter.  Each Per 10 Per 100  1½ to 2 ft	Each   Per 10   11/4 ft   11/2 ft   17/50   11/4 to 11/2 ft   17/50   17/50
densis aurea. (VD). A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in Winter.  Each Per 10 Per 100  1½ to 2 ft \$2 75 \$24 00 \$200 00  Alpine Juniper. Juniperus communis var. nana; syn. Alpina. (VD). Low spreading nature of growth.  Each Per 10  2 to 3 ft. spread \$3 75 \$30 00	Each   Per 10   11/4 ft   11/2 ft   11/4 ft   11/2 ft   11/4 ft   11/2 ft



#### E E $\mathbf{E}$ N $\mathbf{E}$

JUNIPERUS—Continued

Windbreaks of White or Norway Spruce about the garden will enable vou to beat the neighbor with early vegetables

#### Red Cedar

Juniperus virginiana. (M). Valued because of its erect conical nature of growth; thus providing for landscape planting throughout the Eastern States that classic effect which the Italian Cypress gives to the noted landscapes of Southern Europe.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	
3 to 4 ft	. \$4 00	\$35 00	\$335 00	
4 to 5 ft	. 6 00	$50 \ 00$	450 00	
5 to 6 ft	. 7 50	$65 \ 00$	600 00	
6 to 7 ft	.11 00	90 00		

Golden Virginia Cedar. var. elegantissima. (M). A golden form of upright growth.

	Each	Per 10

Blue Virginia Cedar. var. glauca. (M). Each \*\$5 00 \$45 00 Libocedrus

Libocedrus decurrens. (M). An evergreen from the Pacific Coast that is hardy in sheltered locations south of New York. 3 to 4 ft..... \*\$9.00

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•		4	\
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		in the first	

Border plantation of large Spruces, that serve as a windbreak or hide ugly views. Have you a place where a similar effect is desired? The large Norway, White and Oriental Spruces listed here should, in a few years' time, give such an effect.

#### Spruce Picea.

ROBABLY better known and more largely planted than any other family of evergreens. The Spruces are hardy, rapid-growing, reliable in almost any location. They mature quickly and live to a good, old age. They make beautiful trees when planted individually, and in groups and collections they are just as effective. Some varieties are very effective as screens, windbreaks and hedges.

White Spruce

Picea canadensis. (alba). (L). A native tree from the colder sections of North America. It is extremely hardy and a valuable evergreen for Northern planting; also thrives reasonably well near the seashore.

Each Per 10 Per 100

mear one seasifore.	Eacn	rer 10	rer 100
4 to 5 ft	\$6 00	\$50 00	
5 to 6 ft	7 50	65 00	\$560 00
6 to 7 ft	$10 \ 00$	85 00	750 00
7 to 8 ft	15 00	125 00	
8 to 10 ft., bushy	*25 00		
10 to 12 ft., bushy	*35 00		

Syracuse, N. Y. May 15, 1917.

MESSRS. W. H. MOON & Co.,

Morrisville, Pa.

Contlemen: Today I have finished

Mr. Wiard's planting the evergreens on Mr. Wiard's place and they look fine. The stock was all that the most critical would wish to desire. In my forty odd years of work in landscape I have never handled better, and the shrubs were equally as good.

Respectfully yours, RODERICK CAMPBELL.

Engelman's	Spruce.	r	ncea	Eng	geim	anıı. (	Lı).
_		Ea	ch	Per	10	Per 1	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft							
2 to 3 ft		3	00	25	00	\$200	00
3 to 4 ft				40			

#### Norway Spruce

This familiar Spruce is (L). Picea excelsa. more generally used than any of the others. It is a rapid grower; does well in most soils. If left untrimmed they spread out magnificently and make desirable specimens. They make splendid windbreaks and shelter belts. If planted as hedges and sheared, they become impenetrable

and	лo.	пса	ıcu	ι,	UL	LC.	.У	v	C	·	,,,,,	C 111	upe	1160	Lak	ore.			
												Ea	cĥ	F	er	10	Per	10	00
$^{2}$	to	3	ft.									\$1	75	\$	15	00	\$11	0	00
													00						
4	to	5	ft.									4	50				30	0	00
5	to	6	ft.									7			-	00			
6	to	7	ft.									9	00			00			
7	to	8	ft.									13	50			00			
			ft.									18			-	00			
												25		_		00			
												40		30	00	00			
												65							
16	to	20	ft.								. *1	.00	00						



PICEA—Continued	
4 to 5 ft     \$5 00 8       5 to 6 ft     7 00       6 to 7 ft     10 00       8 to 10 ft     18 00	an the Per 10 \$45 00 60 00 85 00
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	tesque
Gregory Spruce. var. Gregoryana. (VI very dwarf evergreen which develops into a leful specimen. Each $1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ ft. x } 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ .*\$3 00 8 2 to $2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ , very bushy * 9 00	eauti-
var. Monstrosa.       (S).       Each         6 to 7 ft.       \$7 50       \$7         7 to 8 ft.       10 00         Inverted Spruce.       var. pendula.       (S).	Per 10 \$60 00
5 to 6 ft       \$10 00         6 to 7 ft       12 50         7 to 8 ft       16 00         8 to 10 ft       20 00         10 to 12 ft       30 00	Per 10 \$75 00 100 00 125 00 165 00
var. Pygmaea. (VD). 1½ to 1½ ft  Pyramidal Spruce. var. pyramidalis.	Each *\$5 00
Z to 3 ft         \$2 50           3 to 4 ft         3 60           4 to 5 ft         6 00           5 to 6 ft         7 50           6 to 7 ft         11 00           7 to 8 ft         15 00           8 to 10 ft         20 00	Per 10 \$20 00 33 00 50 00 65 00 90 00 120 00 175 00 250 00
$\begin{array}{ccccc} \textbf{P. polita.} & (M). & \text{Each} \\ 2 \text{ to } 3 \text{ ft.} & *\$6 & 00 \\ 3 \text{ to } 4 \text{ ft.} & *9 & 00 \\ 6 \text{ to } 7 \text{ ft.} & *20 & 00 \\ \end{array}$	Per 10 \$50 00

#### Eastern or Oriental Spruce

Picea orientalis. (L). Short, lustrous, dark green needles of finer texture than those of the Norway Spruce, which it resembles. Its habit is symmetrical and compact, forming a shapely, pyramidal tree. One of our best evergreens for groups and specimens. Its many good virtues commend it for more general use.

									Per 1	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	to	2	ft		*\$2	60	\$20	00	\$170	00
2	to	3	ft		* 3	60	30	00		
7	to	8	ft., F	requent!	· *20	00	180	00		
8	to	10	ft. ' îı	ransplant	i-\*30	00	240	00		
10	to	12	ft.	ed dense, shanely	**36	00	300	00		
14	to	16	ft.'s	requentl ransplant ed dense shapely pecimen	s /*75	00				

Colorado Spruce. Picea pungens. (L). Foliage is of varied tints of green and blue.

												Ea	ich	Per	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$	to	2	ft.									*\$2	50	\$22	00
2	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.			 						* 3	50	30	00
21/2	to	3	ft.									* 5	00	40	00
3	to	4	ft.									* 6	00	50	00
		_	_	_											_

Blue Colorado Spruce. var. glauca. (L). Color of the needles is more glaucous than the Colorado Spruce but not so blue as the Koster's Blue Spruce.

			Each
7 to 8:	ft	 	*\$30 00
8 to 10	ft	 	* 45 00
10 to 12:	ft	 	* 60 00

Koster's Blue Spruce. var. Kosteri. The brilliantly colored Blue Spruce that is so much admired. It is valuable for individual planting, is very hardy and thrives in almost any soil.

			rer ro
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		*\$3 60	\$32 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft		* 6 50	60 00
3 to 4 ft		*11 00	95 00
4 to 5 ft		*15 00	135 00
5 to 6 ft		*21 00	185 00
6 to 7 ft		*30 00	260 00
P. Smithiana.	syn. Morinda.	(L).	
	•	, ,	Each





Snow-laden Spruces whether in a plantation as shown here, or a small group, are a source of beauty and pleasure during the cold Winter days when something is so much needed to cheer us. The splendid specimens of Oriental and Norway Spruces listed here are worthy of a place on your lawn as they are "all-the-year" trees.



A garden at Sewickley, Pa., where Moons' Evergreens have been used exclusively. An assortment of varieties are planted; in this way a rigid formality has been avoided and pleasing effects of contrasting foliage obtained. In smaller gardens a modification of this idea might be adopted; i. e., just one of the squares could be laid out and planted.

Alex. Davidson, Gardener.

Pinus. The Pines

THE Pines endure a wide range of climatic conditions. They are natives of lowlands and mountainous regions, and withstand well the cold, bleak winds to which they are subjected. They are mostly of upright habit, growing rapidly, and not particular as to soil. Pines are very ornamental and useful on lawns and public grounds. They are so diverse in character that species may be selected for even the smallest area as well as for vast estates. In groups, shelter belts or as tall screens their value is highly appreciated.

Pinus ayacahuite. (L). A handsome tree	Bhotan or Himalayan Pine. Pinus excelsa. (L).
similar to the better known White Pine.	Each Per 10
Each Per 10	2 to 3 ft*\$3 50 \$30 00
3 to 4 ft*\$4 50 \$40 00	3 to 4 ft* 5 00 45 00
4 to 5 ft* 6 00 50 00	4 to 5 ft* 7 50 65 00
Jack Pine. Pinus Banksiana (divaricata). (S).	5 to 6 ft*11 00 100 00
A quick growing variety suited for cold climates.	8 to 10 ft*30 00
Good for naturalistic plantings. Each Per 10	10 to 12 ft*40 00
5 to 6 ft	12 to 14 ft*60 00
6 to 7 ft	
	Jeffrey's Pine. Pinus Jeffreyi. (L). An
	attractive, long-needled pine.
7 to 8 ft., bushy	Each Per 10
Swiss Stone Pine. Pinus Cembra. (M).	3 to 4 ft*\$4 00 \$36 00
Each Per 10	4 to 5 ft* 5 00 42 00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft*\$3 00 \$25 00	D' D' l'annionnie (I)
1½ to 2 ft* 3 75 30 00	Korean Pine. Pinus koraiensis. (L).
2 to 2½ ft* 4 50 40 00	6 to 7 ft*\$15 00
2 to 2½ ft * 4 50 40 00 2½ to 3 ft * 6 00 56 00	
Japanese Red Pine. Pinus densiflora. (L).	Swiss Mountain Pine. Pinus montana. (D).
Each	1½ to 2 ft*\$3 50 \$30 00
8 to 10 ft*\$25 00	1½ to 2 ft*\$3 50 \$30 00
Japanese Table Pine. var. Tanyosho. (D).	2 to 2½ ft* 5 00 40 00
A low, broad form, with light green needles.	Mugho Pine. var. Mughus. (VD). A most
Each Per 10	useful little evergreen that is always attractive
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., bushy*\$3 00 \$25 00	in locations where a tree of this nature is wanted.
3 to 4 ft. x 3 to 4 ft*17 50	Each Per 10 Per 100
Limber Pine. Pinus flexilis. (M).	10 to 12 in. x 1½ to 1½ ft.*\$3 00 \$26 00 \$240 00
Each Per 10	1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 ft.* 4 50 40 00 350 00
	1 to 1½ ft. x 1½ to 2 ft.* 4 50 40 00 350 00
3 to 4 ft*\$5 00 \$45 00	1 00 1/4 100 11/2 00 1 100 1 100 1
3 to 4 ft*\$5 00 \$45 00 4 to 5 ft*7 50	

12



			can	 	-	e.	ŀ	Pi	n	us	3	n	ig	ŗ	a	(	la			(L). Per	
4	to	5	ft.	 													. :	*\$9	00	\$75	00
5	to	6	ft.	 														*11	00	95	00
																		*15		125	0 0
7	to	8	ft.	 													. :	*20	00	160	
																		*30		250	00
10	to	12	ft.	 														*45	00		

Austrian Pine. var. austriaca. (L). A tall, massive tree, with spreading branches, heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles.

			Ea	ıch	Per	10	Per 1	CO
115	to 2	ft	*\$2	50	\$20	00		
2	to 3	ft	* 4	00	35	00	\$300	00
3	to 4	ft	* 7	50	60	00	560	00
4	to 5	ft	*11	00	95	00	800	00
5	to 6	ft	*15	00	125	00		
6	to 7	ft	*20	00	175	00		
7	to 8	ft	*27	00	225	00		

Red Pine. Pinus resinosa. (M). One of the best of our large growing native Pines.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. *\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
2 to 3 ft	* 3 00	25 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft	* 4 00	35 00	

Pitch	Pine.	Pinus rigida. (M).	
		Each	\$65 00
6 to 7	ft		

 Japanese Black Pine.
 Pinus Thunbergii. (M).

 5 to 6 ft.
 \*\$12 00
 Per 10

 6 to 7 ft.
 \* 16 00
 \$125 00

 7 to 8 ft.
 \* 21 00
 180 00

 8 to 10 ft.
 \* 30 00

#### Douglas Spruce

Pseudotsuga	Douglasii. (L)	
		Each Per 10
3 to 4 ft		*\$5 00 \$45 00
4 to 5 ft		* 7 50 60 00
5 to 6 ft		* 9 00 75 00
6 to 7 ft		*12 50 110 00



#### White Pine

P	inu	s S	strobus.	(L).	Ea	ch	Per	10	Per 1	00
11/	to	2	ft		\$1	25	\$10	00	\$75	00
			ft				15		120	00
			ft						160	00
			ft				60	00		
	to	7	ft	;	* 9	50	82	00		
7	to	8	ft		*12	00	100	00		
8 -	to	10	ft		*15	00	125	00		
10	to	12	ft		*22	00	185	00		
12	to	14	ft	;	*35	00	300	00		

Dwarf White Pine. var. nana. (VD). Each Per  $^{10}$  1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ft. . . . . . . \*\$3 00 \$25 00

#### Scotch Pine

 Pinus sylvestris.
 (M). A strong grower, with spreading branches and short, stiff, bluish green needles.

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$2 50 \$21 00 \$175 00

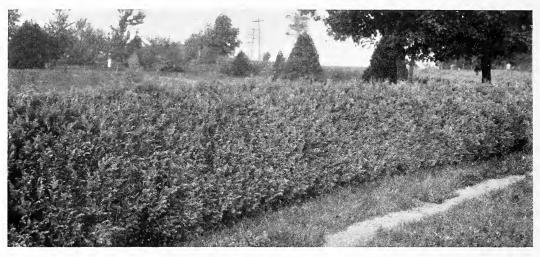
 3 to 4 ft.
 4 50 40 00 350 00

 4 to 5 ft.
 6 00 50 00

 7 to 8 ft.
 15 00



White and Austrian Pines from our nurseries. These trees were planted about six years before the picture was taken and they show how quickly our transplanted trees respond to proper planting and care. Think what a source of enjoyment such a lawn must be to the owner of this property.



Hedge of Golden Retinospora at our nurseries. Such a hedge is distinctive and beautiful at all times. Occasional light shearings keep it compact and shapely and at the same time brighten the color of the new growth. We have quantities of large trees that will at once give a hedge 6 to 8 feet high.

# Retinospora, or Japanese Cypress

HIS group is unusually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints, and because of the pleasing feathery effect of some varieties, affording a very desirable contrast in groups of evergreens. The different varieties vary considerably in their general appearance and nature of growth, but all of them can occasionally be clipped so as to keep them from growing too large. For this reason this family of evergreens contains some of the best trees for foundation planting about houses. Their coloring is constant and attractive at all seasons. They are useful in all ornamental plantings and particularly well suited for color contrasts, grouping, formal effects, window boxes and vases. Individual specimens may be grown to splendid proportions, and are at all times distinctive and artistic ornaments to the lawn.

Obtuse-leaved Retinospora. Retinospora ob-	Dwarf Japanese Retinospora. var. nana. (D)
tusa. $(M.)$ Each Per 10	Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft*\$3 25 \$30 00	1½ to 1½ ft*\$3 50 \$30 00
3 to 4 ft* 5 00 45 00	1½ to 2 ft* 4 50 40 00
-4 to 5 ft* 7 50 65 00	was lasterlade (S) Distinct foliogo narrow
6 to 7 ft*15 00 120 00	var. leptoclada. (S). Distinct foliage, narrow
7 to 8 ft*22 00 180 00	upright growth. Each Per 10
8 to 10 ft*30 00	1½ to 2 ft*\$3 00 \$26 00
var. compacta. (D). A compact, bushy form.	2 to 3 ft* 5 00 45 00
Excellent for group planting. Each Per 10	var. tetragonia aurea. (D). A rare and
2 to 2½ ft*\$4 50 \$40 00	beautiful golden evergreen. Each Per 10
	1½ to 2 ft*\$5 00 \$45 00
var. Crippsi. (S). The golden foliage of this	2 to 2½ ft* 7 50
variety is retained during the entire year, making	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3^{-1}$ ft* 9 00
it one of the best yellow forms. Each Per 10	
2 to 2½ ft*\$6 00 \$50 00	Pea-fruited Retinospora. Retinospora pisi-
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft*10 00	fera. (S). One of the best; slender, graceful branches. Foliage is of a good green color.
Fern-like Retinospora. var. filicoides. (S).	Each Per 10 Per 100
Each Per 10	
1½ to 2 ft*\$4 00 \$35 00	2½ to 3 ft
_	4 to 5 ft
var. gracilis aurea. (S). Each Per 10	4 (0.516
3 to 4 ft*\$7 50 \$70 00	Golden Pea-fruited Retinospora. var. aurea.
4 to 5 ft*11 00 97 00	(S). A bright golden evergreen, with light, airy
5 to 6 ft*15 00	foliage. Each Per 10
var. gracilis nana. (VD). Perhaps the	2 to 2½ ft*\$3 00 \$25 00
slowest growing evergreen we offer. A beautiful	2½ to 3 ft* 4 00 34 00
dwarf variety. Each Per 10	3 to 4 ft* 5 00 45 00
dwarf variety.       Each       Per 10         1 to 1½ ft       *\$3 50       \$30 00	4 to 5 ft*7 50 65 00
Golden Dwarf Japanese Retinospora. var.	5 to 6 ft*11 00 95 00 6 to 7 ft*16 00 130 00
nana aurea. (D). Each Per 10	7 to 8 ft*24 00 200 00
nana aurea. (D). Each Per 10 2 to 2½ ft*\$6 00 \$50 00	8 to 10 ft*30 00
ω το ω/2 το φο σο φοσ σο	0 00 10 10 00 00

<sup>14</sup> You will be interested in reading "Facts of First Importance" which occupy the first few pages of this catalog.



#### RETINOSPORA -- Continued

Thread-branched	Retinospora.	var. fili-
era. (S).	Ea	ch Per 10
3 to 4 ft	*\$7	50 \$65 00
4 to 5 ft	.*11	00 95 00
5 to 6 ft	*15	00 125 00
6 to 7 ft		00

Golden Thread-branched	Retino	spor	a. v	ar.
filifera aurea. (D).	Eac	h	Per	10
1 to 11/4 ft	*\$2	75	\$25	00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	* 3	75	35	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	* 4	50	40	00

 White-leaved Retinospora.
 var. flavescens variegata; syn. lutescens. (D). One of the most hardy varieties. Its dwarf compact habit makes it a most useful variety.
 Each
 Per 10
 Per 200

 1
 to 1½ ft.
 \$1 75
 \$15 00
 \$120 00

 1½ to 1½ ft.
 2 25
 20 00
 150 00

 1½ to 2
 ft.
 3 50
 30 00

 1½ to 2
 ft.
 11 00
 95 20

#### Plume-like or Green Retinospora

var. Plumosa. (S). Foliage of light, feathery appearance. The color is a beautiful shade of dark green that looks well with almost any other evergreen.

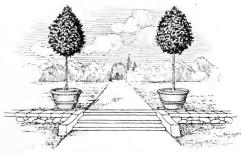
Each Per 10 Per 100

			ft				
			ft				
$^4$	to	5	ft	* 7	50	65 00	
			ft				
6	to	7	ft	*12	50	100 00	
7	to	8	ft	16	00	135 00	\$1000 00
8	to	10	ft	20	00	160 00	

#### Golden Retinospora

Retinospora pisifera var. plumosa aurea. (S). The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. Is especially ornamental, and the soft, plume-like, golden foliage is particularly bright in Spring. Each Per 10 Per 100

$1\frac{1}{2}$	to	2	ft.	 			\$2	00	\$17	50		
2	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	 			2	50	21	00		
									30			
3	to	4	ft.	 			5	00	48	00		
4	to	5	ft.	 			6	50	55	00		
5	to	6	ft.	 			8	00	65	00		
6	to	7	ft.	 			10	00	85	00	\$700	00
											950	00
									160	00		
10	to	12	ft.	 			40	00				



Retinosporas trimmed into tree or standard form are unusual. Planted where formal effects are desired they are distinctive and practical. Trees of both golden and silver colors are listed on this page.



Plume-like Retinospora. This represents the nature and quality of the Golden and Green Retinosporas listed in opposite column. For evergreen beds these trees are especially well suited because they can be sheared without injury and this treatment prevents them from getting large quickly.

Golden Retinospora. Tree Form. We have a few Golden Retinospora that are trimmed to standard or tree form. Use them in open ground where formal effects may be desired.

6 to 7 ft. \$12 50 7 to 8 ft. \$17 50 8 to 10 ft. \$25 00

var. thuyoides. (S). Each Per 10 1½ to 2 ft. \$3 00 \$25 00

This catalog leaves nothing to the purchaser's imagination about the size of the stock we propose furnishing at the prices given. Some nursery catalogs do.



#### Japanese Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata. (S). The odd foliage is arranged in whorls of fifteen to thirty long, narrow needles of lustrous deep green color. A rare tree and a gem in any collection. Beautiful either as a specimen or for group planting.

		Each	Per 10
∕2 ft			
ft		. * 7 50	65 00
ft		. *11 00	
ft		. *50 00	
	ft ft ft	ft ft ft ft	Each \$\fomale{6}\$ 00 ft. *\\$6 00 ft. * 7 50 ft. *11 00 ft. *\\$35 00 ft. *\\$40 00 ft. *\\$50 00

#### Taxus: Yews

Yews are rather small-growing evergreens that are highly ornamental and effective in bed, group or specimen planting. They withstand clipping well, and are therefore well suited for producing formal effects. The European varieties should not be subjected to unduly exposed situations.

English Yew. Taxus baccata. (S). In protected places it seems to do well here. The foliage is a beautiful, rich shade of green.

	Each	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		
3 to 4 ft	*11 00	95 00
4 to 5 ft	*16 00	145 00

Golden English Yew. var. aurea. (S). A golden form of the above. Rather more hardy.

			h Per 10
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	ft	*\$2	50 \$20 00
	ft		
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	ft	* 5	00 45 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	ft	* 7 ;	50 65 00
3 to 4	ft	*10	00 80 00

Erect English Yew. var. erecta. (S).

Each Per 10

3 to 4 ft......\*\$11 00 \$90 00

Spreading English Yew. var. repandens. (VD).

Canadian Yew. Taxus canadensis. (VD). Low spreading nature of growth. Thrives best when planted in groups rather than individually. One of the few evergreens that do best under the partial shade of trees. Each Per 10 Per 100 partial shade of trees. \*\(\frac{\text{Each}}{2}\) \$\frac{\text{Per 10}}{2}\) \$\frac{\text{Per 10}}{2}\] \$\frac{\text{P

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25, 1917.

WM. H. Moon Co.,

Morrisville, Pa. Gentlemen: Enclosed please find check to the amount of my bill. It is a pleasure to me to state that the plants were very satisfactory in every respect and arrived

in excellent condition.

Thanking you for the careful execution

of my order, I am,

Yours very truly,

B. Frosch, Landscape Architect.



How much these Evergreens from Moons' add to the appearance of this suburban home! And this is typical of many such homes that could be thus decorated. There is a richness and air of refinement given that only Conifers can lend. Think of the all-season enjoyment that the owner of this place derives. Moons' Evergreens will give you just the same pleasure if afforded the opportunity.

#### E R





Imagine the early vegetables and Spring flowers which you can have when your garden has a hedge of Arborvitæ like this around it. Also how effectively such a hedge screens an objectionable view. We have plants large enough to give you immediate results.

shapely type of Ar-borvitæ we are offering this year.

# Thuja. Arborvitæ

HESE highly ornamental trees, though many are of upright habit, do not grow to great heights, and are appropriate for small lawns as well as large areas. Although these plants are indigenous to the northern part of the United States and are among the hardiest evergreens, it is a fact that after transplanting they are frequently affected by the cold Winter winds. Their clean, neat, compact appearance and the soft, fern-like foliage, in many cases so brightly colored, make them useful in grouping, bedding, bordering and formal gardening, for cemetery and lawn specimens, for hedges, screens, window boxes, vases, and house decorations. The tall-growing varieties make beautiful hedges. When so used they make a splendid background for other ornamental plants and provide protection and seclusion for the flower and vegetable garden.

#### American Arborvitæ, or White Cedar

Thuja occidentalis.	$(\mathbf{M}).$		
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft	3 50	30 00	250 00
5 to 6 ft		45 00	
6 to 7 ft		60 00	540 00
7 to 8 ft		82 00	750 00
8 to 10 ft		100 00	900 00
10 to 12 ft		150 00	
12 to 14 ft	25 00	$200 \ 00$	
Geo. Peabody Arbor	vitæ.	var. aurea	a. (S).
		Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft		*\$3 00	\$26 00
3 to 4 ft		* 5 00	45 00
4 to 5 ft		* 7 50	65 00
Burrow's Arborvitæ.	var.	Burrowii.	(S).
		Each	Per 10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		\$2 00	\$17 50
2 to 3 ft			26 00
5 to 6 ft		9 00	80 00
7 to 8 ft			
8 to 10 ft		20 00	

var. Columbia; syn. Thuja Queen Victoria. (S). Foliage remarkable for its pretty yellowish white markings.

	Lacn	Per 10
2 to 3 ft	. *\$3 00	\$26 00
3 to 4 ft		
4 to 5 ft		
6 to 7 ft	*11 00	95 00

**Douglas' Golden Arborvitæ.** var. Douglasii aurea. (S). Foliage is of an attractive yellow hue.

5 to 6 ft.	 *\$10 00	
6 to 7 ft.	 * 12 50	

Globe Arborvitæ. var. globosa. (VD). globe-shaped variety, useful for formal effects. (VD). A

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 11/4 ft	. \$1 75	\$15 00	
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	. 2 40	20 00	\$160 00
112 to 2 ft		30 00	

var. Intermedia. (VD). A dwarf globular form with good dark green foliage.

									Ea	ch	Per 1	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	ft	 							. \$3	50	\$30	00
2 to 21/2	ft			 					. 4	50	40	00

Each

THUJA-	-Continued
--------	------------

var. Parson's com	pacta.	(D).	Of	compact,
symmetrical growth.	Useful	for for	nal	effects.

		Each	Per 10
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	ft	\$1 75	\$15 00
3 to 4	ft	6 00	54 00

var. plicata. (S). A compact form of light green color. Useful for planting about house foundations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	. \$3 00	\$26 00	\$225 00

Pyramidal Arborvitæ.	var.	pyramida	lis. (M).
7 to 8 ft		. *\$11 00	

#### var. Reidii. (D). Broad, bushy, conical outline.

														Ea	ach .	Per	10
3	to	4	ft.											*\$3	50	\$30	00
																65	
6	to	7	ft.											*10	50	90	00
																110	
8	to	10	ft.											*17	50	150	00

## Vervæne's Arborvitæ. var. Vervæneana. (S).

3	to	4	ft.												. \$3	50	\$30	00
4	to	5	ft.												. 5	00	45	00
5	to	6	ft.												. 7	50	65	00
6	to	7	ft.												.10	50	90	00
7	to	8	ft.												. 13	00	110	00

#### T. Standishii. (Thujopsis). (M).

								•			•		-		,	,						
																		ch				
3	to	4	ft.												. :	*\$6	;	00	\$5	7	00	)
4	to	5	ft.												. :	* 9		00				
5	to	6	ft.												. :	*11		00				
6	to	7	ft.												. >	*13		00				
7	to	8	ft												,	*15		ሰሰ				



The Hemlock makes one of the finest evergreens for individual planting. It is well suited either for small suburban property or the large estate. Withstands shearing well and makes one of the best evergreen hedges.



The Siberian Arborvitæ—as hardy as its name suggests. Deep, rich green color which is just as bright in Winter as Summer. This picture shows the shapely, compact quality of our stock.

#### Siberian Arborvitæ

var. Wareana. (S). Of lower growth than the other pyramidal forms. The branches are stouter and the dark, rich green foliage more dense. On account of its good color and extreme hardiness this variety is much in demand for general purposes. Its slow nature of growth adds also to its value. We now offer a splendid stock of this useful evergreen.

													Per	100
11/4	to	11/2	ft.					*	\$1	75	\$15	00		
2	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.					*	3	00	25	00	\$200	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$	to	3	ft.					*	4	25	35	00	300	00
3	to	4	ft.					*	5	00	45	00	400	00
4	to	5	ft.		 			*	7	00	60	00		

Tsuga. Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis. (M). A magnificent native tree. Makes splendlid lawn specimens with a certain elegance and beauty that its slender, graceful branches alone possess. Hemlocks succeed well in almost any soil, but prefer mostly a good loam that is moist rather than too dry. Hemlocks withstand shearing so well and become so dense and compact when subjected to that treatment that they may be used wherever a small tree is wanted or in hedges.

				Ea	ıch	Per	10	Per 1	00
2	to	$2^{\frac{1}{2}}$	∕2 ft	 *\$2	25	\$18	00	\$150	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$	to	3	ft	 * 3	25	30	00	240	00
3	to	4	${ m ft.}$	 . * 4	50	37	50	300	00
$^4$	to	5	${ m ft}\dots$	 * 6	00	55	00	500	00
5	to	6	$\operatorname{ft}$	 *10	00	90	00		
10	to	12	$\operatorname{ft}$	 *30	00				
19	to	1.4	f+	*50	$\Omega\Omega$				

Sargent's Weeping Hemlock. var. Sargentii Pendula. (D). A beautiful tree; growing into a low, broad specimen of graceful weeping habit.

		Per 10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. x 2 to 3 ft	*\$6 00	\$50 00
2 to 2½ ft	* 9 00	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3$ ft	*12 50	
3 to 4 ft		



#### MOON'S EVERGREEN SHRUBS



Spray of Azalea Amoena. One of the best of the flowering evergreen shrubs. Bears a profusion of bright cerise flowers early in the Spring. These plants are especially valued for foundation planting because of their dwarf nature of growth and the fact that they are not particular as to exposure.

# Evergreen Shrubs

HESE "Broad-leaved Evergreens" are being used more and more each year, because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape work. Their heavy leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare aspect of deciduous trees and shrubs in Winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make when in bloom, especially the Rhododendrons and Kalmias. Another desirable quality most of them have is a fondness for shady places, so that they meet a large demand in beautifying these spots, which are usually thought so difficult to adorn. As a rule, they transplant easily, are quite hardy, give immediate results and are altogether very satisfactory plants, to use. Many of the plants under this heading are most effective and more satisfactory when planted in large masses with the ground kept well mulched.

#### **Bush Arbutus**

Abelia grandiflora. Graceful, arching branches, small glossy leaves and beautiful small white flowers blushed with pink. A valuable little Evergreen Shrub because it blooms at

Evergreen Shrub because it blooms at a season when few other blossoms are in sight. During the Summer months it is literally covered with attractive blooms. Hardy as far north as New York City when given proper protection.

Vigorous 3yr. plants \*\$2 00 \$15 00 Vigorous 4yr. plants \* 3 00 25 00

#### Azaleas

For the deciduous varieties of Azaleas, look under flowering shrubs.

Azalea yodogawa. Flowers of this kind are double and of a deep lilac (R) "Light Mallow Purple." Foliage good, but not entirely evergreen. Each Per 10

1½ to 2 ft ..... \*\$4 00 \$35 00

2 to 3 ft ..... \* 6 00 50 00

A. ledifolia. A profusion of large,

A. ledifolia. A profusion of large, single, white, attractive flowers in early Spring. The foliage is attractive most of the year, but truly speaking is not entirely evergreen.

1 to 1 1/4 ft.

1 to 2 1/2 ft.

1 to 2 1/2 ft.

1 to 3 1/4 ft.

1 to 3 1/4 ft.

1 to 6 5 00

Azalea amoena. Small green leaves that turn to a coppery hue in Winter. Brilliant cerise-colored flowers appear in the Spring. Thrives in partial shade or full sunlight.

Each Per 10 Per 100

1 to 1 ¼ ft.. \$2 00 \$16 00 \$120 00

1 ¼ to 1 ½ ft.. \$3 00 25 00 200 00

2 to 2 ½ ft.. \* 6 50 60 00

2 ½ to 3 ft.. \*10 00 90 00

3 to 4 ft.. \*16 00

A. Hinode-giri. A Japanese variety of great beauty. The flowers, which appear in April or May, are of a brilliant rose-red (R) between a "Rose Color" and "Tyrian Rose"—and are borne in great profusion.

1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ft.,  $x 1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

Each Per 10 Per 109 \*\$3 00 \$24 00 \$216 00

 $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.,  $x 1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

Each Per 10 Per 100 \*\$4 50 \$38 00 \$285 00

 $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.,  $x 1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.

Each Per 10 Per 100
\*\$5 50 \$45 00 \$390 00

Each Per 10
......\*\$6 00 \$50 00

Flowers of Bush Arbutus. These small white flowers blushed with pink are borne in abundance during the Summer and Autumn months. Few people have become acquainted with this valuable shrub, which would be appreciated in the decoration of every suburban lawn.



#### RG RE $\mathbf{E}$ H R U B S

#### Buxus. Boxwood

All of the Boxwood listed here is acclimated stock-now growing in our nurseries, where it has been for a number of years.

Buxus sempervirens.	Com	mon E	oxv	wood.	
	Each	Per 1	0	Per 1	00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft*	2 60	\$22 (	00	\$185	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2^{-1}$ ft*		30 0	0	270	00
2 to 2½ ft*					
Globe-Shaped Boxwo	od.	Ea	ch	Per	10
1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. by 1 to 1	¼ ft	*\$4	50	\$40	00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\mathrm{ft}$	* 6	00	50	00
Pyramidal Boxwood.		Ea	ch	Per	10
1½ to 2 ft		*\$3	75	\$30	00
$3^{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft		* 8	00		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft				90	00
$4$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft					
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft					
Ct. l. l. T. Cl					

Standard or Tree Shape.	Each
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. stem; head, 18 inches diam	*\$12 00
var. angustifolia. Grows more quickl	y and a
trifle more loose and open than the Semp	ervirens

variety.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ ft		\$11 00	\$90 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft		$120 \ 00$	
3 to 4 ft	*20 00	175 00	

Tall Tree Boxwood. var. arborescens. Tallest growing variety. Loose open growth.

	•	,				- I	0 -			
				I	Eac	eh	Per	10	Per	100
1 to	0 1 1/4	ft.	 	 . *\$	1	50	\$11	00	\$90	00
11/4 to	o $1\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	 	 . *	$^2$	50	20	00	175	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to	02	ft.	 	 . *	$^{3}$	50	27	50	250	00
2 t	o 2½	ft.	 	 . *	4	50	40	00	350	00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to	o 3	ft.	 	 . *	8	00	65	00		

var. latifolia.	Broad, dark	green lea	ves.
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	*\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
1 1/2 to 2 ft	* 3 50	27 50	

var.	latifolia aurea.	Foliage	has	a	yellow
tinge in	early Spring.		TO 1		

			rer 10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. *\$3 75	\$33 00

Dwarr box Edging.	var. su	uruucosa.	,
	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 inches	*\$1 80	\$15 00	\$120 00
6 to 8 inches	* 2 50	20 00	160 00

#### Calluna

Scotch Heather. White flowers.	Calluna vı	ılgaris; va	ar. alba.
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Potted plants, 4 in. po	ots.*\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
var. Searlei. Ligh	t pink flow	ers.	
		Each	Per 10
Potted plants, 4 in. po	ots	.*\$1 50	\$12 50

#### Cotoneaster

Prostrate Cotoneaster. Cotoneaster horizontalis. A low shrub with spreading branches bearing small pink flowers and red fruit. One of the most effective fruiting evergreen shrubs for rockeries. Each Per 10 Per 100

Potted plants, 4 in. pots. \*\$1 25 \$10 00 \$85 00

Small-leaved Cotoneaster. Cotoneaster microphylla. A low growing, densely branched shrub, white flowers in May, followed by red fruit in the Autumn.

\$9 00 \$70 00 12 50 100 00

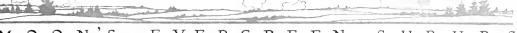
C. rotundifolia lanata. (Buxifolia). Each Per 10 \*\$1 50 \$12 50

# Daphne: Garland Flower

#### Daphne cneorum. Each Per 10 6 to 10 in. clumps..... \*\$1 75 \$16 00



Transplanting Evergreens. The costly process that accounts in a large measure for the wide variation in prices of nursery stock. As results depend largely on the root systems that a plant has, it is obviously true that trees which have been most frequently transplanted and usually cost the most are the cheapest in the long run, for they transplant with greater safety and grow better.



#### MOON'S EVERGREEN SHRUBS



Broad-leaved evergreens were used in this planting. They will grow in partial shade and where city conditions are too severe for the coniferous evergreens. Their "all-year-round" attractiveness makes them especially desirable for planting about house foundations. This planting at Princeton University is composed of stock supplied from our nurseries.

#### Euonymus

Japanes	e Euonymus.	Euony	mus jap	onica.
		Each	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	ft	. \$1 15	\$9 00	\$75 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	ft	. 1 75	15 00	$110 \ 00$
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	ft	. 2 50	$20 \ 00$	$160 \ 00$
	ft			
3 to 4	ft	. 4 00	$35 \ 00$	

#### Ilex: The Hollies

Japanese Holly. Ilex crenata. Small dark green leaves. One of the most useful evergreen shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft			
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	.* 3 50	$30 \ 00$	$260 \ 00$
$2$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	. * 5 00	45 00	

#### 

Winterberry.	Ilex glabra.		
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	*\$3 50	\$30 00	\$275 00

American Holly.	Ilex opaca.		
•	•	Each	Per 10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		*\$3 00	\$24 00
2 to 3 ft		* 4 50	40 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy		* 9 00	80 00

#### Kalmia: Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. Mountain laurel.

	Eac	eh Per	10	Per 100
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				\$200 00

#### Leucothœ

Leucothæ Catesbæi. (Andromeda). White flowers in drooping clusters, early in the Spring. Beautiful for waterside planting, in shady places, or along the edge of a Rhododendron bed.

	raen	rer 10	Let 100
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	* 3 00	24 00	

#### Mahonia

Holly-leaved Mahonia.	Man	onia Aqu	monum.
		Each	Per 10
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft		. *\$1 50	\$11 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ ft		.* 2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft		.* 3 00	26 00

#### Osmanthus

Osmanthus aquifolium.		
	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft	*\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft		26 00



#### MOON'S EVERGREEN SHRUBS



A planting of Rhododendrons and Azaleas supplied from our Nurseries. These two kinds of evergreen shrubs blend well together and their flowers are appreciated by everyone. Nearly every lawn has some spot that could be decorated in a similar way.

# Rhododendrons

XPERIENCE has proved that many Rhododendrons are hardy as far north as Boston. No flowers are more gorgeous than these grand shrubs when they are all aglow with their great masses of bloom. Not only are the flowers attractive, but the heavy, shiny, green leaves enliven the landscape even in Winter.

Rhododendrons do well in most soils free from limestone, and to obtain success with them no such expensive methods of preparing the ground are required as are sometimes advocated, though they willingly respond to such treatment. In Summer a light muleh of cut grass retains the moisture, and in Winter a heavier mulch of leaves protects the roots, and frequently a slight covering is required to shelter the flower buds and foliage. After each flowering season remove the seed pods so as to throw the strength into the formation of flower buds for the next season.

#### Rhododendron Hybrids

These plants have always come from abroad and because of the uncertain shipping conditions during the past year there has been little or no stock received. Fortunately we have on hand a quantity of these plants, but because of the above reasons our stock is more limited than usual. If you will state the color and the size preferred we can, no doubt, select from our assortment the varieties that will give you the effect desired. The predominating colors are pink, red, purple, white and lilac. Although the plants we now have are not so plentifully budded as those you may have purchased other years, we wish to state that they are really more desirable because of the fact they are acclimated.

		134011	1 (1 10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	ft	*\$3 00	\$25 00
$2^{-1}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	ft	* 5 00	45 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	ft	* 8 00	74 00
$3  ext{to } 4$	ft	*15 00	$120 \ 00$

#### Pieris (Andromeda)

Pieris floribu Spring.	nda.	White	flower	s in	early
. 0					Per 10
½ to 1½ ft					
P. japonica.	White fl	owers 1			ng. Per 10
1 1/2 to 2 ft.			*\$4	00	\$36 00

#### Native Rhododendrons

Rhododendron catawbiense. Flowers in late Spring are of a pinkish lilac color. (R). "Mauvette."

Each Per 10 2½ to 3 ft., bushy....\*\$7 00 \$60 00

Rhododendron maximum. Large white or (R) "Rose Pink" flowers in late Spring.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.		*\$3 00 * 5 25	\$26 00	\$225 00
3 to 4 ft.	Nursery	* 5 25	45 00	
4 to 5 ft. >		* 7 50	65 00	
5 to 6 ft.	grown	*12 50 *17 50	100 00	
6 to 7 ft.		*17 50	160 00	

#### **English Laurel**

Prunus Laurocerasus schipkaensis. Each Per 10 1½ to 2 ft. \*\$4 00 \$36 00

#### Yucca Filamentosa: Adam's Needle

In June and July it sends up tall stalks laden with ivory-white flowers. Desirable alone or in shrubbery and herbaceous borders. Grows well most anywhere and endures dry, sandy soils where little else will grow.

	Ea	ch	Per	· 10	Per	100
3-yr. plants	.*\$0 .* 1	$\frac{60}{00}$	\$5 8	00 50	\$35 65	00





Moon's trees have been used extensively in creating such attractive spots in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, as is shown in this view.

# **Deciduous Ornamental Trees**

NE can scarcely imagine a landscape or planting problem in which shade trees do not play an important part. On the home grounds they help screen the house and give that seclusion which is so desirable, and they provide cool, shady spots where one may escape from the glare and heat of the Summer sun. For street and avenue planting they give a charm and attractiveness that is only too apparent in contrast with a treeless street where the sidewalks and houses fairly radiate heat.

There are flowering trees which attract the eye in early Spring, trees with graceful weeping branches or unusual habits of growth. In the Fall the brilliant autumnal coloring of the foliage tint the landscape with red and yellow leaves. Some trees are adapted to screening things from view; some to bring out or emphasize landscape treatments; in fact, there is a tree for "Every Place and Purpose."

Moon's trees have been grown with plenty of space to develop symmetrically and healthily, they have been transplanted frequently to provide them with abundant fine, fibrous, feeding roots. They are dug fresh for each order and carefully packed.

That the unacquainted may have an idea of the height to which each tree may be expected to grow we have marked the varieties as follows: (L) designates trees growing to 60 feet or over at maturity; (M) from 30 to 60 feet; (S) 20 to 30 feet; (D) 10 to 20 feet; (VD) less than 10 feet. "Var." indicates a variety of the last-mentioned species.

MOON'S TREES



This realty development took time by the forelock and planted trees long before the houses were built. Think how this foresight enhanced the value of this property! If you were going to build, wouldn't you be attracted to a place like this? The trees are Norway Maples that were originally furnished by us.

# Acer. The Maples

THIS most popular group of shade trees is hardy, vigorous, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. In Autumnal coloring we find the Maples ranking first among the large assortment of shade trees.

**European Cork Maple.** Acer Campestre. (M). A fine, low, bushy tree to use for screening purposes.

4 to 5 ft. 6 to 8 ft. 8 to 10 ft. 10 to 12 ft.	Low-branched and bushy	$\begin{cases} \$1 & 75 \\ 4 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 11 & 00 \end{cases}$	\$15 00 35 00 60 00 90 00

Silver Maple. Acer dasy carpum. (L). A reliable, inexpensive, quick-growing tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	\$1 50	\$11 00	\$90 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.	. 1 85	15 00	125 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in.	. 2 60	$21 \ 00$	170 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	. 3 75	30 00	225 00

Weir's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. var. Weiri laciniatum. (M).

, ,	Each	Per 19
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in	\$2 25	\$16 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in	3 00	24 00

Siberian Maple. Acer ginnala. (D). A shrubby tree, with handsome leaves that turn a beautiful red in early Autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., bushy	\$2 00	\$16 00	\$125 00
8 to 10 ft., bushy	3 00	25 00	

		Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 11/4	to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in	\$2 60	\$22 50
	to 2 in		34 00
12 to 14 ft., 2	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	. 5 50	50 00
16 to 18 ft., 3	to 4 in	12 50	112 00
16 to 18 ft., 4	to 5 in	30 00	
18 to 20 ft., 5	to 6 in	45 00	

At the back part of this book are suggestive lists of varieties for special uses and different conditions.



A Sugar Maple on the lawn of the Curtis estate, near Philadelphia, that was supplied by us about ten years before this picture was taken. The stock that we are offering this year will develop into specimens like this if planted properly and given attention until established. For sizes and prices see page 25.

	·	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	,\$1 75	\$13 50	\$110 00
10 to 12 ft., 1			22 50	
14 to 16 ft., 2	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	, 3 75	$30 \ 00$	
16 to 18 ft., 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $3$ in.	, 6 00	48 00	
16 to 18 ft 3	to 4 in	10 00	80 00	





Block of Norway Maples at our Nurseries. This block, remarkable for the straightness of trunk and bushiness of top, is representative of hundreds of trees that we offer at the prices listed below.

# Norway Maple

A cer Platanoides. (M). A handsome tree, forming a wide, rounded head of spreading branches, and having broad, deep green leaves. Strong, compact and vigorous. It is one of the best ornamental trees, and is popular in all lawn, park, cemetery and street plantings. For the latter purpose it is considered by many of the best authorities to be one of the most valuable trees, as it will grow satisfactorily under city conditions.

	Each	rer IU	L.GL 100
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in	\$2 25	\$18 00	\$150 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in	2 60	22 50	$200 \ 00$
12 to 14 ft., 13/4 to 2 in	3 00	26 00	240 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in			300 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 2½ in	4 50	40 00	375 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in	6 00	56 00	500 00
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 3½ in	7 50	67 00	$600 \ 00$
16 to 18 ft., 3½ to 4 in		100 00	850 00
18 to 20 ft., 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in	18 00	150 00	
18 to 20 ft., $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in	30 00	$260\ 00$	
20 to 25 ft., 5 to 6 in	45 00	400 00	

Globe Norway Maple. Acer Platanoides. var. globosa. (D). Useful for formal planting rather than for shade.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft. stems; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. head,	*\$4 50	\$40 00
6 to 8 ft. stems; 2 to 2½ ft. head,	* 6 00	52 00
6 to 8 ft. stems; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. head,	*10 00	85 00

Reitenbach's Maple. var. Reitenbachii. (M). Red leaves in early Spring.

									F	Зa	ch	Per	10
6	to	8	ft						 . \$	2	00	\$17	50
8	to	10	ft.,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	to	$1\frac{1}{2}$	in.		. :	2	60	22	50
10	to	12	ft.,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	to	2	in.		. ;	3	50	30	00
12	to	14	ft.,	2	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in.		 . ;	5	00	45	00

# Purple Norway Maple. var. Schwedleri. (M).

Each	Per 10
.*\$2 25	\$20 00
* 3 00	
. * 4 00	35 00
.*12 00	100 00
.*20 00	
	*\$2 25 * 3 00 .* 4 00 .*12 00

Red, or Scarlet Ma	ple. Acer	rubrum.	(M).
10.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.		Each	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3			

# Sycamore Maple. Acer Pseudo-Platanus. (M). Each Per 10 Per 100

	Each	161 10	1.61 100
6 to 8 ft	. \$2 25	\$18 50	
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	. 3 00	24 00	
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	4 00	35 00	\$300 00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	. 6 00	$50 \ 00$	
16 to 18 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.	9 00	75 00	
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in.			
18 to 20 ft., 5 to 6 in.	40 00		

## Sugar, or Rock Maple

Acer saccharum. (L). Much used for shade on lawns and public parks. Also suited for street planting in suburban localities. Being naturally somewhat higher headed than the Norway Maple many people prefer it to that variety. It is this maple whose leaves in the Fall turn to such brilliant shades of orange and crimson.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in	. \$1 50	\$11 00	\$90 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	. 2 25	18 00	150 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.	. 2 60	$22 \ 00$	190 00
12 to 14 ft., 1 3/4 to 2 in	. 3 40	30 00	260 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	. 4 50	37 00	335 00
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.	. 6 50	$60 \ 00$	500 00
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in	. 11 00	95 00	

S N  $\mathbf{T}$  $\mathbf{E}$ E M



Some leaves of Japanese Maple:—1. Green Japanese Maple. The leaves of the Red Leaf Japan Maple are similar in shape, differing only in color. 2. Golden Leaved Japanese Maple. 3. Cut Leaf Red Japan Maple. The green variety, Dissectum, is similar in shape.

# Japanese Maples

HARMING and distinctive effects are possible with these choice little trees that have such a variation of foliage. The Autumn tints are striking. Being of small size, the plants may be used where space is limited. After transplanting, the colored varieties have a tendency to lose their brilliant shades, especially during the latter part of the season; after becoming established their color is more uniform and pronounced.

Japanese N	Maples
------------	--------

Green Japanese Maple. Acer palmatum. (D). Parent form. The green leaves in Autumn color brilliantly with shades of yellow and scarlet.

		Each
5 to 6 ft. 6 to 8 ft. 8 to 10 ft.	Low-branched and bushy	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} *\$10 & 00 \\ * & 20 & 00 \\ * & 32 & 00 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$

Red Leaf Japan Maple. var. Atropurpureum. (D). This is the red-leaved Japan Maple which is so popular for lawn planting.

				-							Es	ich	Per	10
$2\frac{1}{2}$	to	3	ft		 						. *\$3	75	\$33	00
3	to	4	ft		 	 					. * 6	00	52	00
													85	00
7	to	8	ft								. *25	00		

Cut Leaf Red Japan Maple. var. Atropurpureum Dissectum. (VD).

_			Ea	ch	$_{\mathrm{Per}}$	10
		bush shapetree shape				

Golden-leaved Japanese Maple. var. Au-

reum. $(VD)$ .	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	. 5 00	45 00	\$375 00

Cut Leaf Japan Maple. var. dissectum. (VD). Each Per 10 \$30 00  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft., bush form.....\*\$3 50 to 4 ft., tree shape.....\*10 00

var. filicifolium. (D). Delicately cut green leaves.

									Eat	311	rer	10
4	to	5	ft	 	 				.*\$10	00	\$85	00
5	to	6	ft	 	 				.* 15	00		
6	${\rm t}{\bf o}$	7	ft	 	 				.* 20	00		

var. Oshu-beni. Red leaves delicately cut. (D)

						•													Ea(	
4	to	5	ft																*\$10	00
7	to	8	ft																* 25	00

var. Reticulatum. (VD). Green leaves mottled with pink and white.

											Per		
2	to 2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	ft	 				 	*\$3	00	\$26	00	
$2\frac{1}{2}$	to :	3	ft	 			 	 	* 3	75	33	00	
3	to 4	$^4$	ft	 				 	* 6	00			
4	to	5	ft	 				 	*10	00			

var. Roseum Marginatum. (VD). Each 2½ to 3 ft.....\*\$3 75

	va	ar	. s	aı	ng	ξĽ	ii	ne	eι	11	r	ı.		(I	)	).			Eac	eh	1	er '	10	
3	to	4	ft																. *\$6	00	\$	52	0	0
1	to	5	f+																*10	$\Omega\Omega$				

var. sanguineum Seigen. (D). Red leaves. Each

\*\$10 00 \$85 00 var. scolopendifolium rubrum. (D). Red

foliage deeply cut. Each \$33 00 2 to 3 ft.....\*\$3 75

var. versicolor. Leaves continuously tinted with pink and white.

		Each	Per 10
4 to 5	ft	. *\$10 00	\$85 00
5 to 6	ft	* 15 00	

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. May 17, 1917.

W. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Pa.

Gentlemen:—The Maple trees arrived on the 30th of April and appear to be doing finely. I never saw trees as carefully packed as they were.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE C. LEWIS

Cut Leaf Japan Maple from our nurseries. This tree is growing in a partially shady location under city conditions in Trenton, N. J. It shows how valuable these trees are for planting in limited areas. You will notice the unusual but beautiful shape of this particular tree. On the previous page you will find listed under varieties Dissectum and Atropurpureum Dissectum 'tree shape' stock that has been grown especially so as to eventually grow into trees of this shape and outline.

# Plant Trees to Commemorate Events

Trees have been used for many years as living memorials of public events. The Washington Elm and Charter Oak are inspiring examples of the enduring nature of trees which commemorate days or deeds of interest. College classes nowadays plant their class trees, and as the succeeding class reunions are held these trees become the symbols of the traditions of the different classes.

Commemorate the birthdays of the members of your family, or mark the days your children begin school or their graduation days by planting trees and watching their growth through the passing years.

While it is not always possible to plant trees on anniversaries, owing to the limited planting season, we should be glad to make reservations for you, for shipment at the proper time.

#### Ailanthus

glandulosa. (M).	aven. A	nantnus
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 fin. 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18 00



White-flowering European Horse Chestnut at Princeton, N. J. \*One of the most attractive flowering lawn trees. In suburban or country districts it makes a beautiful avenue tree. We now offer quantities of excellent trees in the wide range of sizes listed opposite.



#### Aesculus: Horse Chestnut

Red-flowering Horse Chestnut. Aesculus carnea; syn. rubicunda. (M).

White-flowering European Horse Chestnut. Aesculus Hippocastanum. (M). Ornamental trees for shade and avenues. In May quantities of beautiful spikes of white flowers appear from among the deep green foliage. Frequently the leaves of this type seem to burn or brown during the Summer; it has been found that they are not so apt to do so when the trees are planted in locations with rather moist soil

		Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft		\$12 50	\$85 00
6 to 8 ft	1 80	15 00	120 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	3 00	24 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4 50	37 50	300 00
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.	6 00	52 00	450 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in.	9 00	75 00	675 00
14 to 16 ft., 4 to 5 in.	15 00	$120 \ 00$	
16 to 18 ft., 5 to 6 in.	25 00	$200\ 00$	
var. Briotti. (S). Re	ed flowers	3.	

Yellow Buckeye. Aesculus octandra; syn.

11a	va.	(	TAT )	•							
								Eac	eh	Per :	10
10	to	12	ft.,	2	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in	 *\$5	40	\$45	00
14	to	16	ft.,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	to	3	in	 * 7	50	65	00
16	to	18	ft.,	3	to	4	in	 *11	00	90	00
16	to	18	ft.,	4	to	5	in	 *20	00	175	00
18	to	20	ft.,	5	to	6	in	 *30	00	250	00



# Betula. The Birches

THE Birches are distinguished for their elegant, graceful appearance, slender branches, light, airy foliage, and for the silvery-white bark of some of the species. They endure a wide range of climatic conditions, and thrive not only in moist locations, but do well even in high, dry or stony places. Are good for natural plantings, also for lawn trees. The white-barked varieties make splendid contrasts when planted in connection with evergreens.

European White Birch. Betula	Alba.	Per	
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in\$		\$26	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	00	40	00
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in	50	65	00
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in	00	100	00
Pyramidal White Birch. var. fas			
E	ach	Per	10
8 to 10 ft*\$5	00	\$45	00
10 to 12 ft* 6	00	55	00
Weeping Cut-leaved White I	Birch.	v	ar.
laciniata pendula. (M).			
	ach	$\operatorname{Per}$	
6 to 8 ft*\$3	00	\$25	00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in* 5	00	45	00
12 to 14 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2^{2}$ in* 6		55	00



Yellow Birch.	Betula lutea.	(L).	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to		. \$6 00	
14 to 16 ft., 3 to			
Red Birch. B	etula nigra; sy	n. rubra	. (L).

The familiar Birch with torn and ragged bark that can often be seen along the banks of streams.

		Per 10	
6 to 8 ft	. \$2 00	\$16 00	\$125 00
8 to 10 ft			,
0 00 10 10	. = 00	_0 00	

Paper, or Canoe Birch. Betula papyrifera. (L).

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft	. \$1 50	\$11 00	\$90 00
6 to 8 ft	. 2 00	15 00	$120 \ 00$
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in	. 4 50	$40 \ 00$	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	. 6 50	$60 \ 00$	
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in	.10 00	80 00	
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in	.15 00	$120 \ 00$	

American White Birch. Betula populifolia. M).

		Eac	ch	Per	10	Per 1	00
6 to 8 ft		\$2	00	\$15	00	\$120	00
8 to 10 ft.,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in	4	50	40	00		
14 to 16 ft.,	3 to 4 in	15	00	120	00		

#### Carpinus. Hornbeam

American Hornbeam. Carpinus caroliniana; syn. Americana. (S). A useful native plant for naturalistic landscape effects.

	-	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.		ſ\$2 75	\$24 00
8 to 10 ft.	T . 1	3 75	30 00
10 to 12 ft. }	Low-branched	4 50	40 00
12 to 14 ft.	and bushy	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 ft.		9 00	75 00

#### Celtis

Celtis occidentalis. Nettle tree, or hackberry. (L). The value of this tree is most realized in the Southern States, where it has proved most popular and desirable for street planting.

												Ea	.ch	Per	10	Per 1	00
$^4$	to	5	ft									\$0	90	\$7	20	\$60	00
5	to	6	ft									1	50	11	00	80	00
6	to	8	ft									2	00	15	00	112	00
8	to	10	ft.,	1	1/4	to	1	1	2	in	١	3	00	24	00	190	00

# Cercidiphyllum Cercidiphyllum japonicum. Kadsura tree.

(S).		
	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in	*\$3 75	\$32 50
10 to 12 ft., $2^{1/2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in		40 00
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in	* 7 00	
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in	* 9 00	

Weeping Cut-leaf White Birch. A graceful tree with long, drooping branches whose glistening white bark is so attractive in Winter. The Birches are picturesque trees at all times of the year, especially in Winter when planted in connection with evergreens, where the contrast which the white bark makes with the shades of green is most beautiful.





Catalna

#### The Catalpas Umbrella Catalna

Chinese, of Chibrena Cata	aipa.	Cataipa
Bungei. (D).		
	Each	Per 10
5 to 7 ft. stems; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. head,	*\$3 50	\$30 00
5 to 7 ft. stems; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. head,	* 4 50	40 00
5 to 7 ft. stems; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. head,	* 6 00	$50 \ 00$
5 to 7 ft. stems; 3 to 4 ft. head,	* 9 00	75 00
W. t. C. t. l. Cotalna		(3.f)

Western Catalpa. Catalpa speciosa. (M). Its quick-growing habit and ability to thrive under adverse conditions make it a desirable tree for  $^{
m Per\ 100}_{
m $75\ 00}$ Per 10 \$10 00 12 50 100 00 22 00 37 50 190 00



Everyone enjoys the flowers of the Japanese Pink-flowering Cherry, and it's a tree that can be grown on most any lawn.

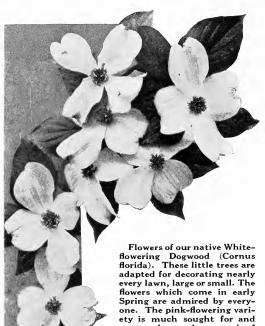
A majestic avenue of Western Catalpa planted at Princeton, N. J., in Revolutionary Days. There is a picturesqueness to these fine old trees that makes them fascinating. In July when covered with clusters of whitish-green flowers they are worth going many miles to see. Plant trees during these war times for future to see. Plan

# Cerasus The Flowering Cherries

In the Spring these trees are buried under a wealth of bloom which is strung along the branches. All the stories of the regard for cherry blossoms by the Japanese seem probable when one sees one of these little flowering cherry trees a mass of delicate bloom.

Double White-flowering Cherry. avium. var. alba flore-pleno. (M).	Cerasus Per 10
6 to 8 ft	
Double Pink-flowering Cherry. avium. var. rosea plena.	Cerasus
Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft	\$30 00
James H. Veitch. (S). Beautiful a	cose-pink
	Per 10
8 to 10 ft*\$5 50	\$50 00
Japanese Weeping Cherry. Cerasus var. rosea pendula. (D). The drooping are lined with innumerable double pink in May.	branches c flowers
***************************************	Per 10
4 to 6 ft. stems, 1 yr. head *\$3 50 4 to 6 ft. stems, 2 yr. head *5 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$30 & 00 \\ 45 & 00 \end{array}$
Japanese Pink-flowering Cherry. Sieboldi rosea. (S).	
Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.       .*\$2 75         6 to 8 ft.       * 3 50         8 to 10 ft.       * 5 00	\$25 00 30 00 40 00
	29

MOON'S TREES



#### Cornus. Dogwood

The many desirable qualities of the Dogwoods make them among the most popular flowering trees. The early Spring flowers are followed by attractive red berries. Although the foliage is always good, it is in Fall of the year that it colors up to such brilliant shades of scarlet.

White Dogwood. Cornus florida. (D).

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 90	\$7 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 ft			
4 to 5 ft	. 2 00	15 00	$120 \ 00$

Red or Pink-flowering Dogwood. var. rubra. (D). One of the most popular trees for lawn decoration. Whether your space is large or small you will enjoy the beauty which some of these trees will add to your lawn.

or cos will war to jour lawing						
	Each	Per 10	Per 100			
2 to 3 ft	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00			
3 to 4 ft		26 00	210 00			
4 to 5 ft	* 4 00	34 00	$300 \ 00$			
5 to 6 ft		40 00	360 00			
6 to 7 ft	* 6 00	$50 \ 00$				
Japanese Dog	gwood. Cornus	s Kousa.	(D).			
		Each	Per 10			
3 to 4 ft		*\$3 00	\$26 00			
4 to 5 ft		* 4 00	34 00			
5 to 6 ft		* 5 00	$40 \ 00$			

#### Cladrastis

we now have a large stock of excellent trees. In the Autumn the foliage colors brilliantly.

Yellow Wood.	Cladrastis lutea	syn. v	irgilia.
$(\mathbf{M}).$	1	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft			\$15 00
5 to 6 ft			
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 23	∕₂ in*	9 00	

#### Diospyros

	Per	csii	$\mathbf{n}\mathbf{m}$	01	n.	1	JI.	osj	y	y r	OS	5	V	ır	gι	n	ana		$(\mathfrak{S}).$	
																	E	ıch	Per	10
4	to	5	ft														. \$1	50	\$11	00
5	to	6	ft														. 1	75	14	00
6	to	8	ft														. 2	25	18	00
8	to	10	ft.,	1	1/4	to	1	1/2	i	'n.							. 3	00	24	00
10	to	12	ft.,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	2		j	'n.							. 4	00	32	00

# Fagus. The Beeches

THESE are among the most attractive ornamental trees for lawn or park plantings. They are also useful for high screens or as specimens. Hardy, and rarely subjected to insect ravages. The deep, dark red leaves of the purple varieties, the delicately cut foliage of the Fern-leaved and the grotesqueness of the Weeping Beech are characteristics meriting their more general use. The Beeches, particularly our American variety, rival the Oaks for stately appearance.

American Beech.	Fagus americana. (L).	Weeping Beech. var. pendula. (M).
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	Each *\$6 00 in. *10 00 in. *15 00	Each Per 10 4 to 5 ft. *\$3 75 \$32 00 5 to 6 ft. *4 50 40 00 6 to 7 ft. *5 40 46 00
European Beech.	Fagus sylvatica. (L).	7 to 8 ft* 7 50 65 00 8 to 10 ft*12 00 100 00
3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 8 ft.		Purple, or Copper Beech. var. purpurea. (M)  8 to 10 ft. 10 to 12 ft. 12 to 14 ft.  Beach Per 10  *\$15 00 \$125 00  *\$20 00 175 00  *\$27 50 240 00
Fern-leaved Beech	var. heterophylla. (S).	River's Purple Beech. var. Riversii. (M).
3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 7 ft. 7 to 8 ft.	Each Per 10 Per 100  \$2 50 \$20 00 \$160 00  \$3 25 28 00 225 00  * 4 00  * 7 00  * 9 00	Each     Per 10     Per 100       4 to 5 ft.     \$2 60     \$22 00     \$185 00       5 to 6 ft.     3 50     30 00     250 00       6 to 8 ft.     4 50     40 00     325 00       8 to 10 ft.     * 7 50     65 00       10 to 12 ft.     *10 00     80 00

All prices and terms are subject to change without notice. This is made necessary by unsettled business conditions that affect the cost of materials that we are obliged to buy for operating our business and also by fluctuations in the prevailing wage rate.



### Fraxinus: Ash Trees

Quick-growing trees which possess many merits commending them for general planting. Being of a broad, spreading nature makes them better suited, perhaps, for large lawns or park planting. As the shade is not dense, a greensward is more easily maintained under them than some trees, and this has a value in many places.

American	White	Ash.	Fra	xinus aı	nericana
(alba). $(L)$ .		**	. ,	D 40	70 400
		E.	lach	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft		\$1	25	\$9 00	\$65 00
8 to 10 ft., 11	$4 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2}$	in 1	. 75	15 00	112 00
$10 \text{ to } 12 \text{ ft., } 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$				18 00	150 00
12 to 14 ft., 2	to $2\frac{1}{2}$	in 3	00	24 00	

European Ash.	Fraxinus ex	celsior.	(L).
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1	½ in. \$1 75	\$15 00	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2	in. 2 25	18 00	\$150 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. 3 00	24 00	•
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3		45 00	$400 \ 00$
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4	in 7 50	65  00	

Green Ash. Fraxinus la	inceolata	a;syn.vir	idis. (M).
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	. \$1 75	\$15 00	\$112 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	. 2 25	18 00	150 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.		24 00	
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in.	. 5 00	45 00	

Black Ash.	Fraxinus nigra.	(L.) Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1 10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4	to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in to $2$ in	\$1 50 $ 1 75$	\$12 00 15 00



Beech trees that have been allowed to retain their graceful, spreading, lower branches, which give them a character that other trees seldom have. The conspicuous leaves of the Purple or Copper Beech make these trees attractive for giving contrast in foliage effect.

## European Flowering Ash. Fraxinus Ornus. (S).

	Ea	ch	Per 10
6 to 8 ft	. \$1	50	\$11 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in	. 2	60	20 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in	. 4	00	35 00
18 to 20 ft., 4 to 5 in.	.15	00	

## Ginkgo

Maidenhair Tree. Ginkgo biloba; syn. Salisburia adiantifolia. (M). Remarkable for the odd-shaped leaves that resemble in shape those of the Maidenhair Fern. Immune from insect attack and thrives reasonably well under city conditions.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft	*\$1 75	\$15 00	\$112 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	* 3 00	25 00	210 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2^{-1}$ in	* 4 00	$35 \ 00$	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	* 5 25	$45 \ 00$	

#### Gleditsia: Locusts

Honey Locust. Gledi	tsia tria	canthos.	(M).		
	Each	Per 10	Per 100		
6 to 8 ft	. \$1 50	\$12 00	\$90 00		
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	. 1 85	15 00	112 00		
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in	. 3 00	24 00			
14 to 16 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	. 4 50	38 00			
Thornless Honey Locust. var. inermis. (M).					
	Each	Per 10	Per 100		
5 to 6 ft			\$75 00 110 00		

#### Gymnocladus: Coffee Tree

Kentucky Coffee Tree. Gymnocladus dioica. (M).

(1,1).	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft	. \$1 25	\$10 00	
6 to 8 ft	. 1 75	15 00	\$110 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.		$20 \ 00$	·
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	. 3 50	30 00	

## Juglans: The Walnuts

ouglains. The warnuts				
Butter Nut. Juglans cinerea.	(M).			
Each	Per 10 Per 100			
6 to 8 ft\$1 50	\$12 00 \$90 00			
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 2 25	18 00 140 00			
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in 2 75	22 00			
Black Walnut. Juglans nigra	. (M).			
Each	Per 10 Per 100			
5 to 6 ft\$1 00	\$8 50			
6 to 8 ft 2 00	16 00 \$110 00			
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 3 00	24 00			
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in 3 75	30 00			
10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in 5 00	40 00			
English Walnut. Juglans reg	gia. (M).			
	Each Per 10			
2 to 3 ft	.*\$1 25 \$10 00			

#### Koelreuteria

Varnish Tree. Koelreuteria paniculata. (S). A tree with showy panicles of yellow flowers in July.

sury.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft	*\$1 75	\$15 00	\$110 00
6 to 8 ft	* 2 50	20 00	170 00
8 to 10 ft 11/4 to 11/6 in	* 3 25		

## MOON'S TREES

### Larix: Larch

	European Larch.	Larix europa	aea. (M	i).
			Each	Per 10
3	to 4 ft		\$1 50	\$12 00
Ļ	to 5 ft		2 25	18 00
6	to 6 ft		2 75	24 00
•	+ - 7 f+		2 50	20 00

 $\frac{3}{4}$ 

**Japan Larch.** Larix leptolepsis; syn. Kaempferi. (M). A most beautiful and attractive tree, especially in the Spring, when its foliage is quite in contrast to other trees.

		raen	Per 10
6 to 8 ft. 8 to 10 ft. 10 to 12 ft.	Low-branched and	$\begin{cases} \$5 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \end{cases}$	\$45 00
8 to 10 ft. }	bushy	$\langle 750 \rangle$	$65 \ 00$
10 to 12 ft.)	busny	( 9 00	75 00

#### Liquidambar

Sweet Gum.	Liquidambar S	Styraciflua.	. (M).
14 to 16 ft., 2½ t 14 to 16 ft., 3			\$75 00

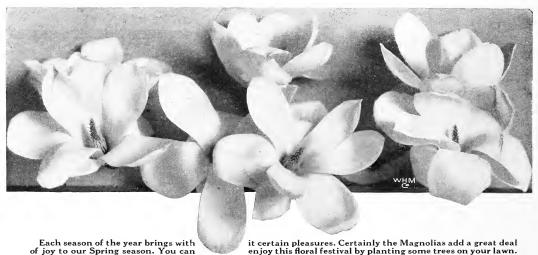
## Liriodendron: Tulip Tree

Tulip Tree. Liriodendron Tulipifera. (L). A grand native tree of rapid growth after it becomes established. A little difficult to transplant and small sizes are preferable for planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft	. \$1 50	\$12 00	\$75 00
6 to 8 ft	. 2 25	18 00	140 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in	. 3 00	25 00	$200 \ 00$
10 to 12 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in	4 25	35 00	

## The Magnolias

HEIR lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrance, richness of foliage and stately tropical aspect, place the Magnolias easily first among flowering trees. Planted in groups, their Spring inflorescence is grand beyond description. All varieties develop into beautiful specimens that look well when planted either in groups or as specimen trees. They thrive in any good soil, but like best one that is warm, rich and moderately moist. Plant in Spring to insure best results.



## American Magnolias

Cucumber Tree.	Magnolia	acum	inata	. (N	M).
6 to 8 ft 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½	½ in	\$2 3	00	\$18 25	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$

**Sweet Bay.** Magnolia glauca. (S). One of the few trees that thrive in low moist soils. Beautiful white flowers.

												Ea	ch	Per	10
2	to	3	ft	 	 							*\$2	60	\$22	00
3	to	4	ft	 	 							* 3	25	30	00
4	to	5	ft	 	 							* 4	50	40	00
5	to	6	ft	 	 							* 6	00	54	00
8	to	10	ft	 	 							*12	00	100	00

Large-leaved Magnolia. Magnolia tripetala. (M).

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft	\$1 85	\$15 00
6 to 8 ft	2 60	22 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in.	4 00	35 00

# Oriental Species of Magnolias and Their Hybrids

These varieties retain their lower branches more than American sorts, thus assuming bush-like proportions. They flower earlier, more profusely and begin to flower when quite young.

 Thurber's Magnolia.
 Magnolia Kobus. (S).

 2 to 3 ft.
 \*\$2 25
 \$18 00
 \$150 00

 3 to 4 ft.
 \* 3 00
 \$4 50
 40 00

 5 to 6 ft.
 \* 7 50
 7 to 8 ft.
 \*15 00

 8 to 10 ft.
 \*25 00

Soulange's Pink Magnolia. Magnolia Soulangeana. (S). R "Rosolane Purple."

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft	.*\$4 00	\$35 00
4 to 5 ft	.* 6 50	55 00
5 to 6 ft	.*10 00	80 00
6 to 7 ft		



MAGNOLIA—Continued var. alba superba.	(S)	Beautiful	wh	ite
	(D):	Deadina	*** ***	1100
flowers.			Per	10
2 to 3 ft		*\$4 00	\$35	00
3 to 4 ft.		. * 5 00	45	00
4 to 5 ft		* 6 50	55	00
5 to 6 ft		*10 00	80	
7 to 8 ft		*20 00		00
var. Alexandrina. (S).	Pink fl	owers. (R)	"Li	ght
Rosolane Purple."				
		Each	Per	
2 to 3 ft		. *\$4 00	\$35	
3 to 4 ft		* 5 00	45	
4 to 5 ft		* 6 50	55	00
6 to 7 ft		*15 00		
7 to 8 ft		.*20 00		
8 to 10 ft		.*25 00		
var. Lennei. (S). D	ark ros	e-colored	flowe	ers.
(R) "Amaranthe Purple."	'		_	
		Each	Per	10
2 to 3 ft		*\$4 00	\$35	00
4 to 5 ft		* 6 50	55	00
5 to 6 ft		*10 00	80	00
Hall's Japanese Mag	molia.	Magnol	ia s	tel-
lata; syn. Halleana. (	VD).	White, t	he f	irst
variety to flower.		Each	Dos	10
11/4-0 ft				
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft			φ04 40	00
2 to 3 ft		4 50	40	00
3 to 4 it		^ / 50	69	00
4 to 5 ft		*10 00		



## Malus: Flowering Crab Apples

Hardy little flowering trees that bloom abundantly in Spring. Each year they are becoming more popular. Being of a somewhat dwarf nature adapts them for small lawns or for group planting on larger areas.

Malus atrosanguinea. Flowers light cerise pink. (R) "Tyrian Pink."

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft	.*\$2 7	5 \$25 00
6 to 8 ft	.*3 5	30 00
Siberian Flowering Crab	Malu	s haccata

(S). Small white flowers. Each Per 10 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ ft. . . . . . \*\$3 50 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 ft. . . . . . \* 5 00

Sweet Scented Crab. Malus coronaria. (S).

Each Per 10 4 to 5 ft.....\*\$2 00 \$16 00

M. floribunda. (S). General effect of the flower is pink. Each \$27 00 6 to 8 ft.....\$3 25

Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. M. ioensis. var. Bechteli. (S). Beautiful delicate-pink flowers. Double and in bud form, almost as pretty as a rose.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft	*\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft	* 1 75	15 00
4 to 5 ft	.* 2 50	$20 \ 00$
5 to 6 ft		
6 to 8 ft	* 3 50	30 00

Parkman's Flowering Crab Apple. Malus Parkmanii. (S). Bright rose-colored flowers. Because of the irregular growth of this particular variety it is best in groups or treated as a shrub. Each Per 10

2	to 1	f+				<b>P</b> 1	50	\$12	50		
4	to 5	ft	 	 	 	$^{2}$	00	16	00	\$135	00
5	to 6	ft	 	 	 	2	50	20	00	160	00
6	to 8	ft	 	 	 	3	25	27	00	200	00

M. Scheideckerii. (S). Beautiful pink flowers. Each Per 10

5 to 6 ft..... \$20 00 6 to 8 ft....\*3 25 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in...\*4 00  $\frac{1}{27}$  00

Chinese White-flowering Crab Apple. Malus spectabilis. var. alba fl. pl. (S). Each

6 to 8 ft.....\*\$3 25 Chinese Pink-flowering Crab Apple.

rosea fl. pl. (S). Each 6 to 8 ft...... . . . . . . . . . \*\$3 25 \$27 00

M. Zumi. (S). Flowers pink, changing to white. One of the most beautiful of the Asiatic crab apples.

\$34 00 40 00

AVERAGE	DISTANCES	FOR	PLANTING	STREET	TREES	
				~		

American Elm	Red Maple	Horse Chestnut35 ft.
Sugar Maple45 ft.	American Linden	Ginkgo30 ft.
	Pin Oak38 ft.	Catalpa30 ft.
Oriental Plane45 ft.	European Linden	Hackberry30 ft.
Norway Maple40 ft.	Sweet Gum	Carolina Poplar

All of these trees are listed in this catalog.

Most authorities agree that two of the best trees for planting on city streets are Oriental Plane, listed on e 34, and Norway Maple, listed on page 25. For suburban streets and avenues, Sugar Maple, listed on page page 34, and Norway Maple, listed on page 25. For suburba 25, European Linden, page 38, and American Elm, page 39.

## Morus: Mulberries

Quick-growing, ornamental trees with sweet, edible fruit that are a great attraction to birds. Because of the dropping berries these trees should not be planted near walks.

Meehan's Globe-headed Mulberry. Morus alba. var. globosa. (VD). Bushy, compact heads. Foliage of a good dark green color. Useful for formal effects.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 7 ft. stems; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. head,	*\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 7 ft. stems; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. head,	* 4 00	35 00
5 to 7 ft. stems; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. head,	* 5 00	45 00
5 to 7 ft. stems; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. head,	* 6 00	55 00

 Tea's pendula.
 Weeping (D).
 Mulberry.
 var.
 tatarica pendula.

 5 to 6 ft. stems; 1 yr. head.
 \*\$3 50
 \$30 00

 5 to 6 ft. stems; 2 yr. head.
 \* 4 50
 40 00

Downing's Ever-bearing Mulberry. Large edible fruit.

....\$2 25

\$19 00

6 to 8 ft......

 New American Mulberry.
 Large edible fruit.

 Each
 Per 10

 5 to 6 ft.
 \$1 75
 \$15 00

 6 to 8 ft.
 2, 25
 19 00

### Oxydendrum

Sorrel Tree or Sourwood. Oxydendrum arboreum (Andromeda).

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft	*\$1.50	\$12 00
9 to 4 ft	* 0 05	10 00
3 to 4 ft		18 00
4 to 5 ft	* 2 60	
1 00 0 10		

## Phellodendron

Chinese Cork Tree. Phellodendron amurense. (M).

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in	. \$2 65	\$21 00	\$175 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	. 3 75	30 00	265 00
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3^{-1}$ in	5 00	45 00	
P. Sachalinense. (M	<b>1</b> ).		

8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ ft.. \$2 25 \$18 00 \$150 00 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 ft.. 3 00 24 00 200 00

# Platanus: Plane, Sycamore or Buttonwood

Oriental Plane. Platanus Orientalis. (L). Considered by many writers of the best authority to fill all the requirements necessary for city planting better than any other shade tree.

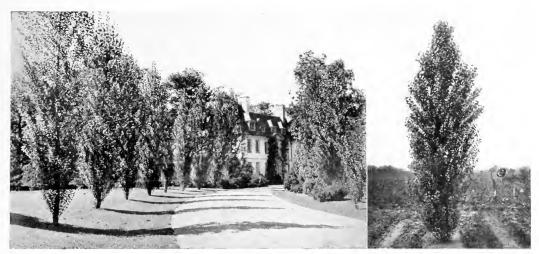
The following are extra choice specimens, frequently transplanted and widely spaced:

Each Per 10 Per 100 \$675 00 16 to 18 ft., 2 ½ to 3 in....\$8 00 \$75 00 \$675 00 800 00



Ardmore Avenue, Trenton, N. J., developed by the Greenwood Realty Co. The Plane trees shown came from our Nurseries about three years before the picture was taken. Plane trees grow quickly, form regular and shapely heads and are not easily susceptible to insect attacks or disease.





Lombardy Poplars from our Nurseries on an estate near Philadelphia. Not only are these trees decorative for lawn purposes, but they are valuable for screening objectionable views. We have a splendid stock of low-branched trees this year.

Low-branched Lombardy Poplar which is representative of the stock listed below.

Populus.	The	Poplars
----------	-----	---------

Boll's Poplar. Populus Bolleana. (M). In habit resembles the Lombardy Poplar, but leaves are silvery white beneath. Per 100

10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in... \$2 00 12 to 14 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 in... 2 60 14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2 1/2 in... 5 00 18 to 20 ft., 2 1/2 to 3 in... 9 00 \$17 00 22 00 \$185 00 40 00 300 00 80 00

Carolina Poplar. Populus Caroliniana. (L). Each Per 10 \$12 00 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in...\$1 50 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in... 2 60 20 00

Lombardy Poplar. P. nigra. var. italica (fastigiata).

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft	\$0 90	\$7 50	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in	1 50	11 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.	2 25	18 00	110 00
$12 \text{ to } 14 \text{ ft.}, 1\frac{3}{4} \text{ to } 2$ in.	3 00	$22 \ 00$	150 00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	4 50	38 00	300 00
16 to 18 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in	7 00	56 00	

Norway Poplar. Populus sanfolia. (M). Per 10 \$12 00 18 00 24 00 50 00

## Prunus: The Wild Cherries

Wild Plum. Prunus Americana. (S). Per 10 \$12 50 Each 4 to 5 ft. \$1 50 6 to 8 ft. 2 25 European Bird Cherry. Prunus Padus. (S). Per 10 \$12 50

Bird or Pin Cherry. Prunus pennsylvanica. (M). Per 10 \$13 50 22 00 30 00 40 00

15 00

Wild Black Cherry. Prunus serotina. (M).

		Per 10	
5 to 6 ft	. \$1 50	\$12 00	
6 to 8 ft	. 2 00	17 50	
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in	. 3 50	30 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	. 5 00	40 00	
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3$ in	. 7 00	65 00	
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in	.10 00	85 00	

P. serrulata. var. sachalinensis. (M). Single, beautiful pink flowers, early in the Spring.

		Per 10
5 to 6 ft	. *\$3 00	
6 to 8 ft	* 4 00	\$35 00
		•

#### Robinia

Robinia Pseudacacia. Black Locust. Delightfully fragrant flowers in June.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in	. \$3 00	\$25 00
12 to 14 ft., $2^{-2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in		
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3^{-1}$ in		

#### Sophora

Japanese Pagoda Tree. Sophora japonica. (M). Old trees produce quantities of creamy white flowers in August.

	o o	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to	5 ft	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$90 00
5 to	6 ft	2 25	18 00	
6 to	8 ft	3 50	30 00	
8 to	10 ft	5 00	45 00	

#### Sorbus: Mountain Ash

Mountain Ash. Sorbus (pyrus) aucuparia. (S). Per 10 Each 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. \*2 75
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. \*3 50

Oak-leaved \*\* \$16 00 24 00

Oak-leaved Mountain Ash. Sorbus hybrida. var. quercifolia. (S).

\$20 00 6 to 8 ft... ....\*\$2 25 8 to 10 ft.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in....\* 3 00 26 00

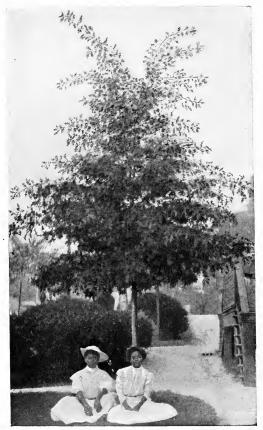
# Quercus. The Oaks

"Strength, Solidity, Durability are Symbolized in the Oaks"

THESE grand trees, possessing so many virtues, do not grow so slowly as it is often supposed. Their broad, spreading heads make them desirable shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds and avenues. The brilliant Autumnal coloring of some species is everywhere commented upon. Most varieties retain their leaves during the Winter, serving as a shelter for squirrels and birds. There is something about an Oak which impresses you that these stately trees are among the most noble creations in the realm of plant life. Some kinds are rather difficult to transplant, but worth the extra effort required

to establish them.		
Quercus.	The Oak	3
Swamp White Oak.	Quercus bico	lor. (L).
	Each Per 1	0 Per 100
6 to 8 ft	*\$3 00 \$24 0	00 \$200 00
8 to 10 ft., 11/4 to 11/6 in.	* 3 75 30 (	260 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ in.	* 4 50 40 0	00 360 00
12 to 14 ft., $2^{-2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	* 5 50 48 0	00
$12 \text{ to } 14 \text{ ft.}, 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 3$ in.		00
Scarlet Oak. Quercu	s coccinea.	(L).
	Each Per 1	
6 to 8 ft	*\$3 00 \$27 (	00 \$235 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	* 3 75 35 (	00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.	* 4 50 40 6	00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2^{-1}$ in.	* 5 25 48 (	00
12 to 14 ft., $2^{-1}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.		00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Shingle Oak. Quercus imbricaria. (L). Per 10 \$27 00 Per 100 Each \*\$3 00 \$225 00 8 to 10 ft.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in...\* 3 75 35 00 300 00



One of 120 Pin Oaks from our Nurseries growing at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Furnished about nine years ago without the loss of a single tree.

6 to 8 ft*\$2 65 \$22	200 \$200 00	
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., * 3.75 32	275 00	
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., * 4 50 40	00 340 00	
10 to 12 ft., $2^{-2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. * 6.00 50	00	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. * 8 00 70	00	
6 to 8 ft	00	
Pi- Oak Ouerous polustris (M)	The changler	
<b>Pin Oak.</b> Quercus palustris. (M). nature of growth together with its b	onutiful foli	
ago and the fact that it grows quite	aggily com-	
age and the fact that it grows quite mend it as one of our best shade tree	e easily com-	
5 to 6 ft *\$1.50 \$12	2 00 \$100 00	
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in * 3 00 26	00 225 00	
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{6}$ to $1\frac{3}{6}$ in. * 3.75 34	00	
$10 \pm 0.12 \text{ ft}$ $13\% \pm 0.2$ in * 4.50 40	00	
10 to 12 ft., 134 to 2 in * 4 50 40 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in * 6 00 52 14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in * 7 50 65	2 00 450 00	
14 to 16 ft. 2½ to 3 in * 7.50 65	5 00	
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in *15 00 125	5 00	
18 to 20 ft 4 to 5 in *30 00 260	00	
20 to 25 ft., 5 to 6 in *50 00 450		
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Each} & \text{Fer} \\ \text{5 to 6 ft.} & \text{**}150 & \text{$\$12$} \\ \text{8 to 10 ft.}, 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} & \text{**} 3 \text{ 00} & \text{$26$} \\ \text{8 to 10 ft.}, 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ to } 1\frac{3}{4} \text{ in.} & \text{**} 3 \text{ 75} & \text{$34$} \\ \text{10 to } 12 \text{ ft.}, 1\frac{3}{4} \text{ to } 2 & \text{in.} & \text{**} 4 \text{ 50} & \text{$40$} \\ 12 \text{ to } 14 \text{ ft.}, 2 & \text{to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.} & \text{$60$} & \text{$52$} \\ 14 \text{ to } 16 \text{ ft.}, 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 3 & \text{in.} & \text{$75$} & \text{$65$} \\ 16 \text{ to } 18 \text{ ft.}, 3 & \text{to } 4 & \text{in.} & \text{$*15$} & \text{$00$} & \text{$25$} \\ 18 \text{ to } 20 \text{ ft.}, 4 & \text{to } 5 & \text{in.} & \text{$*30$} & \text{$00$} & \text{$26$} \\ 20 \text{ to } 25 \text{ ft.}, 5 & \text{to } 6 & \text{in.} & \text{$*50$} & \text{$00$} & \text{$450$} \\ \text{Willow-leaved Oak.} & \text{Quercus Ph} \end{array}$		
Willow-leaved Oak. Quelcus I ii		
*# C ## *#PO OF #10	0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0	
6 to 8 ft * 3 00 26	3 00 240 00	
8 to 10 ft 11/ to 11/ in * 4 00 36	330 00	
$10 \pm 0.19$ ft $11/2 \pm 0.9$ in * 5.95 48	3 00 00 00	
10 to 12 ft, 172 to 2 fn. 5 25 46	5 00	
12 to 14 ft 21/4 to 3 in *10 00 85	5 00	
6 to 8 ft	5 00 (M)	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.	(M).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.	(M).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.	(M).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.	(M).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft*  8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in	$\begin{array}{ccc} (M). \\ \text{Each} & \text{Per 10} \\ 2\ 50 & \$22\ 00 \\ 8\ 50 & 30\ 00 \\ 4\ 50 & 40\ 00 \end{array}$	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft*  8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in	(M). Each Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft*  8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in	(M). Each Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft*  8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in	(M). Each Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft*  8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in	(M). Each Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft*  8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in	(M). Each Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft*  8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in	(M). Each Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft*  8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in	(M). Each Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Cach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00  Inculata). (L). Cach Per 10 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 36 00 0 00 5 00 0 00	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Sach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).  Sach Per 10 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 36 00 7 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Sach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).  Sach Per 10 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 36 00 7 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Sach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).  Sach Per 10 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 36 00 7 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Sach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).  Sach Per 10 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 36 00 7 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Sach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00 nculata). (L).  Sach Per 10 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 36 00 7 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M).	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Cach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00  Inculata). (L). 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 \$36 00 0 00 \$6 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M). ach Per 10 5 50 \$50 00 7, 50 70 00 2 00	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Cach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00  Inculata). (L). 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 \$36 00 0 00 \$6 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M). ach Per 10 5 50 \$50 00 7, 50 70 00 2 00	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Cach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00  Inculata). (L). 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 \$36 00 0 00 \$6 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M). ach Per 10 5 50 \$50 00 7, 50 70 00 2 00	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Cach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00  Inculata). (L). 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 \$36 00 0 00 \$6 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M). ach Per 10 5 50 \$50 00 7, 50 70 00 2 00	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Cach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00  Inculata). (L). 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 \$36 00 0 00 \$6 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M). ach Per 10 5 50 \$50 00 7, 50 70 00 2 00	
Chestnut Oak. Quercus Prinus.  6 to 8 ft	(M).  Cach Per 10 2 50 \$22 00 3 50 30 00 4 50 40 00  Inculata). (L). 3 00 \$26 00 4 00 \$36 00 0 00 \$6 00 5 00 0 00 stigiata. (M). ach Per 10 5 50 \$50 00 7, 50 70 00 2 00	

Black Oak. Quercus velutina (tinctoria). (L).

Per 10 \$30 00

40 00 50 00

85 00

\$260 00

Mossy Cup Oak. Quercus macrocarpa. (M).

Each Per 10 Per 100



## Salix. The Willows

A LARGE family which embraces varied forms and includes some of our most common and ornamental trees. They are hardy throughout the temperate zone. Willows will grow almost anywhere, and need not necessarily be planted beside streams and waterways, as is commonly supposed. They mature so quickly that they are very satisfactory to plant for quick effects.



A screen planting of Weeping Willows, furnished by us, that within six years produced an effective shield against these farm buildings. Either of the two varieties—Thurlow's Weeping Willow (Salix Elegantissima) or Weeping Willow (Salix Babylonica)—listed on this page, will produce an effect similar to that shown here. For waterside planting and for individual use Willows have long been used, but for screen purposes, even on upland soil, they are now being more generally employed.

more generally employed.
Weeping Willow. Salix babylonica. (M).  Each Per 10 Per 100
6 to 8 ft
Goat, or Pussy Willow. Salix Caprea. (S).
Each Per 10 Per 100
5 to 6 ft
Thurlow's Weeping Willow. Salix elegantissima. (M).
Each Per 10 Per 100
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Rosemary Willow. Salix incana (rosmarinifolia. (D).
Each Per 10
5 to 6 ft. \$1 50 \$12 00 6 to 8 ft. \$2 25 18 00
Bay, or Laurel-leaved Willow. Salix pentandra. (S).
Each Per 10 Per 100
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft
6 to 8 ft

Bellefontaine, Ohio, October 23, 1917.

THE WM. H. MOON Co., Morrisville, Pa.

Gentlemen: I am answering your typewritten letter of March 5, 1917, and wish to say that almost all of the shrubbery that we ordered last Fall, but was delayed many weeks in arriving at its destination, has lived and gotten a good start for another year.

Very truly yours,
MRS. M. P. MARQUIS.



Bald Cypress or Taxodium. This slender pyramidal tree possesses a striking individuality. Grows especially well in moist places.

## **Bald Cypress**

Deciduous, or distichum. (L).	Bald	Cypress.	Taxodium
disticulant. (11).		Ea	ch Per 10
6 to 8 ft		*\$3	50 \$30 00
8 to 10 ft		* 5	00 42 00
10 to 12 ft		* 7	50 60 00



## Tilia. The Lindens

THE Lindens are a family of fairly quick growth. They have large leaves and usually develop into rather open-headed trees which are well adapted to lawn and park planting. Another characteristic feature of the Lindens is their straight growth and symmetrical outline. This makes them well suited for street use. The European varieties class among the best shade trees for avenue planting, particularly in the suburbs. While the texture of the leaves is not so delicate as some, nor the Autumn coloring so brilliant, these trees are worthy of much more general recognition.

American Linden, or Basswood. Tilia	European Linden. Tilia platyphyllos. (M).
Americana. (M). Each Per 10 Per 100 $6$ to $8$ ft	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Crimean Linden. Tilia euchlora (dasystyla).	Silver-leaved Linden. Tilia tomentosa (argentea). $(M)$ .
Each Per 10 Per 100 6 to 8 ft	Each Per 10 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in *\$4 50 \$40 00 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in * 6 00 50 00 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in * 7 50 65 00  T. vulgaris (europea). (M). Assumes symmetrical proportions when quite young. The best of the Lindens for street or avenue planting.
White Basswood. Tilia heterophylla. (L). The large trees of this variety here offered have been recently transplanted and should give splendid, quick results. $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



Street planting of European Lindens that were supplied by us for the estate of Stephen Girard in Philadelphia. The variety used here was Tilia vulgaris, that is listed above. The growth of these trees under city conditions has been rapid and vigorous, as indicated by their healthy appearance in this picture. For suburban avenues or for lawn planting they are equally desirable, being possessed of a shapely, dignified habit that is always pleasing. We now offer a larger quantity of excellent stock.





A street planting of our American Elms at Lynchburg, Va. The trees when planted were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches in diameter of trunk and have made this wonderful growth and splendid appearance in four seasons.

1 1 1

Cilliant Tile Ellin					
American Elm. Ulmus amer	ricana. (L).				
Each	Per 10 Per 100				
6 to 8 ft\$1 00	\$8 50 \$65 00				
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. 2 00	16 00 120 00				
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in 3 00	25 00				
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4 00	35 00 275 00				
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. 6 00	50 00 425 00				
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in 9 00	75 00				

Ulmus. The Elms



The native Elm adds dignity to this landscape and with the planting of shrubbery, which in this case has hidden the service drive from view, it produces a quiet and peace-ful setting for the home.

English Elm.	Ulmus campe	estris. (L	).
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 11/4 to	1½ in *\$2 50	\$22 00	\$175 00
0 to 12 ft., 1½ to			300 00
2 to 14 ft., 2 to	2½ in * 5 00	42  00	375 00
2 to 14 ft., 2½ to	3 in * 7 50	$65\ 00$	600 00
1 to 16 ft 9 to	1 in *11 00	05.00	

Broad-leaved English Elm.	var.	maj	o <b>r.</b> (.	L).
	Eac	ch	Per	10
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in	. \$2	00	\$16	00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in	. 3	00	25	00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	. 4	00	35	00
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in			50	00
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in	.10	00		

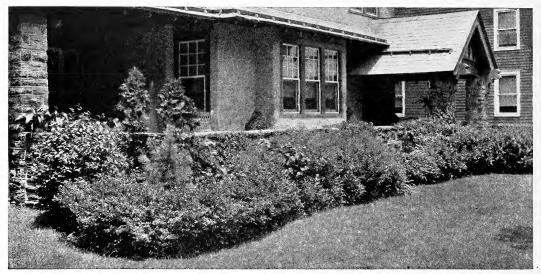
Pyramidal Elm.	var.	monument	talis.	$(\mathbf{M})$	
		Eac	h	Per 1	0
20 to 25 ft., 5 to 6 in.		*\$30	00	\$250	00

Scotch Elm.	Ulmus	glabra.	( L).	
		Each	<b>P</b> er 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 11/4 to	11/2 in.	. \$2 00	\$16 00	\$120 00
10 to 12 ft., 1 ½ to	2 in.	3 00	25 00	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4 00	35 00	

Huntingdon Elm. Ulmus hollandica vegeta. (L).					
		Each	Per 10		
16 to 18 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	. 6 00	\$40 00 50 00 82 00		

This catalog leaves nothing to the purchaser's imagination about the size of the stock we propose furnishing at the prices given. Some nursery catalogs do. Isn't it safer to buy where you know just what you are going to get for the money you have to spend?

S S н  $\mathbf{B}$ 



A foundation planting of Shrubbery furnished by us a few years ago. This is in the built-up portion of a city and shows that even the persons with very limited ground can enjoy the beauty of a few shrubs about their house.

## Deciduous Shrubs

HETHER planted individually or collectively, the shrub is an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. There are locations which suggest the planting of individual shrubs, which are allowed space for symmetrical development, and in such locations their grace and beauty cannot be surpassed. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen some unsightly object or to relieve the strong, stiff lines of foundation walls. They will acceptably cover slopes difficult and expensive to decorate otherwise. As borders to lawns, they are very effective. At the edges of the lawn, along walks and drives, or in distant corners, a collection of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of Spring until frost comes to destroy the flowers. The possibilities of effective combinations are unlimited.

The color of the flowers of the different shrubs that are preceded by (R) are described according to

Ridgway's "Color and Nomenclature."

"Var." indicates a variety of the last-mentioned species.

Shrubs that usually grow over 12 feet are marked (L); from 8 to 12 feet (M); from 6 to 8 feet (S); 3 to 6 feet (D); and 3 feet and below (VD).

#### Acanthopanax

Acanthopanax (Aralia) pentaphyllum. (M).				
A shrub that thrives	better	than	most	others
under city conditions.				
	Eac	eh Pe	er 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	\$0	50 \$4	1 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft		75 (	3 00	40 00

Amelanchier
Amelanchier canadensis. Shad Bush. (L). White flowers appear in early Spring.
Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft*\$0 75 \$6 00 \$45 00
3 to 4 ft* 1 00 7 50 60 00
4 to 5 ft* 1 25 10 00
A. rotundifolia (Vulgaris). European Ser-
vice Berry. (M). White flowers in May.
Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft \$0.75 \$6.00 \$40.00

#### Aronia (Pyrus)

Aronia arbutifolia flowers in May.	(Chokeber	rry). (L)	). White
nowers in May.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	*\$0.75	\$6.00	\$40.00

40

#### Azaleas

After the flowering season is over remove the seed-pods to increase the next season's bloom.

Azalea arborescens. (S). Flowers white with			
(b). Plowers white with		Per 10	
1½ to 2 ft	*\$2 00 * 2 50	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$17 & 50 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	\$175 00

A. Kaempferi. (M). May. Bright orange red flowers changing to different shades of pink. Each Per 10

1½ to 2 ft.....\*\$2 50 \$22 50 A. pontica. Ghent Azalea. (D). April. This species is unequaled for brilliancy and variety of

Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft....\*\$3 50 \$30 00

#### Benzoin

Benzoin aestivale (odoriferum). (M). Small yellow flowers in early Spring. Birds are attracted by red fruits in Autumn. Each Per 10 3 to 4 ft.....\*\$1 00 \$7 50



A	mo	rp	ha

Amorpha canescens Blue flowers in June.	$(\mathbf{Lead}$	Plant).	(VD).
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft	. \$0 75	\$6 00	\$45 00
A. fruticosa. False purple flowers in June dusky purple."			
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft		$\begin{array}{ccc} \$4 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$30 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$

## Amygdalus: Almonds

	s communis;			
pleno. (S).	White-flowering	Almor	ıd.	Flowers
in early Sprin				
	6		Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft		*9	0 75	\$6 00
2				

	rosea flo				Al-
mond.	(S). Flo	wers in ea	•	Spring	

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft			\$50 00

A. triloba fl. pl. (Prunus). double pink flowers in April.	(M).	Ве	autiful
double plik nowers in April.	Eac	ch	Per 10
2 to 3 ft	*\$0	75	\$6 00

## Berberis. The Barberries

Berberis Hackadata;	syn. Am	urensis.	(D).
	•	Each	Per 10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		.*\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft			

## Japanese Barberry

	unbergii. (			
because o	of its adapta	bility for	most any	purpose.
	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000

E/a	CII	r er	10	I er	100	rerio	,00
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft*\$0	30	\$2	50	\$16	00	\$120	00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft*			00	20	00	150	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft*	50	4	00	27	00		

Trimmed into globe shape for formal planting.

Each Per 10 Per 100

1 to 1½ ft.....\*\$1 00 \$9 00 \$75 00

B. vulgaris. European Barberry. (S).

### Buddleia: Summer Lilac

Shrubs of comparatively recent introduction that are particularly valuable on account of their season of bloom, which is during the Summer months; thrive best in open, sunny locations and are not entirely hardy north of New York.

	Davidii	magnifica.	(S).	Light
blue.				

	Ea	ch	$_{\mathrm{Per}}$	10	Per 100
Strong plants Vigorous 3-yr. plants					\$40 00

B. Davidii Veitchiana.	(S).	Deep lilac.	(R).
"Pale Hortense Violet."	` ,	•	. ,

	Lacii	rerio	1 er 100
Strong plants			\$40 00
Vigorous 3-yr. plants	* 1 00	8 50	

### Callicarpa

Callicarpa japonica.			
for the numerous small	violet	colored	berries in
the Autumn.			Per 100
2 to 3 ft	\$0 6	0 \$5 0	35 00

#### Calycanthus

Calycanthus	floridus.	Sweet	Shrub	or All-
spice. $(M)$ .		Each		
3 to 4 ft		\$0.75	\$5 50	\$40 00

### Cephalanthus

Cephalanthus occidentalis. Button Bush. (S). Splendid for groups and masses in moist soils and at water edges.

												Per 1	
2	to 3	ft		 				 . \$0	50	\$4	00	\$30	00
3	to 4	ft		 				 				40	

### Cercis: Judas or Red Bud

Cercis canadensis.	American	Red Bu	d. (L).
2 to 3 ft	\$0 60	Per 10 \$4 50 7 50	

#### Chionanthus

Ch	ionanthus	Virginica	. White Fringe	Tree.
	White flower			

	•	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.		*\$0.75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.		* 1 00	7 50

## Clethra

Clethra	alnifolia.	Pepper	Bush.	(S).	Fra-
grant white	flowers in		August.	· ,	100

			reriuu
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. \$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
2 to 3 ft	. 75	5 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft	. 90	7 50	45 00



Our native Pepper Bush or Clethra Alnifolia. The fragrance of these flowers, which scents the air during the Summer evenings, attracts everyone who is familiar with this beautiful shrub.

## Cornus. The Osier Dogwoods, or Cornels

OGWOODS are strong growers in almost any soil, and are hardy from the warmer parts of Canada southward. They thrive nearly as well in shaded places as in the open ground. While the bush forms are not remarkable for their flowers, they are especially valued for the brilliant coloring of forms are not remarkable for their howers, they are especially valued for the brilliant coloring of the bark, which is very attractive in the leafless months of Winter. Many varieties are indigenous throughout the United States and are particularly suited for mass planting or natural effects. Good for decorating along streams or for moist soils. The tree shape varieties are listed under trees.

Cornus Alternifolia. (L). Smalin May and June.	all white	flowers
4 to 5 ft		Per 10 \$12 00
Cornus alba; var. gouchault tiful variegated foliage.		
Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft\$0 90 4 to 5 ft		\$50 00
(3.5)		
var. sibirica. $(M)$ .		
	$_{ m Each}$	Per 10
2 to 3 ft		
C. Amomum (sericea). Silky White flowers in June. Branches		
Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0 45 3 to 4 ft. 60 5 to 6 ft. 1 00	\$3 50 5 00	\$25 00
C. glabra. $(M)$ . White fruit;	dark re	d bark.
2 to 3 ft		\$25 00

C. mas.	(M).	Yellow	flowers	in	March	and
April. Large	scarlet	fruits	in early	Au	tumn.	

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$36 00
3 to 4 ft		7 50	

var. variegata. (M). Leaves conspicuously marked with white. Each

2 to 3 ft.....\$0 75 \$6 00 C. paniculata (candidissima). Panicled Dogwood. (L). Creamy white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$36 00
3 to 4 ft			

C. sanguinea. (M). Conspicuous red bark. White flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 45	\$3 50	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft			
5 to 6 ft	. 1 00	$7\ 50$	60 00

C. stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood. (M). May. Spreading habit; dark red bark and white flowers.

var. aurea; syn. Flaviramea. Goldentwigged Dogwood. (M). Conspicuous with bright yellow bark in Winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 60	\$5 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 ft		6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft	1 00	7 50	

## Corylus

Corylus Americana. Hazelnut. (M). Each Per 10 \$10 00 5 to 6 ft.....\$1 25

C. Avellana. European Filbert or Hazelnut. (L).

, ,	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft	. \$1 00	\$9 00
5 to 6 ft	. 1 50	12 00
6 to 7 ft	. 2 00	

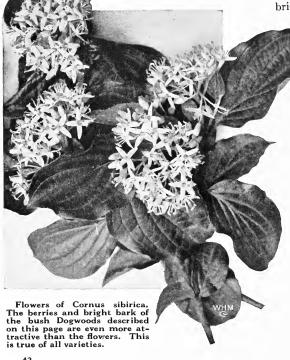
var. atropurpurea. (L). The best purpleleaved shrub.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	*\$0 80	\$6 50	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft	* 1 00	8 00	

var. laciniata. (M). Delicately cut leaves. Each 3 to 4 ft.....\$1 00 \$8 00

4 to 5 ft...... 1 25 10 00

No extra charge for packing at Moons'; all prices here quoted are f. o. b. cars.



Crataegus.	Hawthorn
------------	----------

Coorlet Thorn

\*\$1 50

Crataegus coccinea.	Scarle	t Thorn	. (L).
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft*	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
C. Crus Galli. Cocksp scarlet fruit in Autumn.			_
	$_{\mathrm{Each}}$	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft*	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
4 to 5 ft *	1 75	15 - 00	
5 to 6 ft*	2 50	$20 \ 00$	
C. oxycantha. English	1 Hawth	orn. (M	[).
			Per 10
3 to 4 ft		*\$0 90	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft		* 1 25	$10 \ 00$
var. alba flore pleno thorn. (L).	. Doul	ole Whit	e Haw-
		Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft		.*\$1 50	\$12 00
var. coccinea flore Scarlet Thorn. (L).	pleno.	Paul's	Double
()		Each	Per 10

4 to 5 ft......

## Cydonia

Japan	Quir	ice.	`	
	Ea	ıch	Per	10
	\$0	50	\$4	
		75	5	00
ty.				
•	Eac	h	Per	10
	. *\$1	25	\$10	00
	. * 1	50	12	50
	E	ach	Per	10
	*\$0	75	\$5	00
	* 1	00	7	50
	ty.	Eac	Each	75 5  ty.  Each Per  *\$1 25 \$10  * 1 50 12  Each Per

In describing colors of flowers, a new idea is this year introduced in our catalog. Ridgway's Color Chart, the standard recognized by many Garden Clubs, has been used as our color guide. During the past year, as flowers matured, they were compared with this chart and their color recorded. Even yet it is necessary that allowances be made for the differences in color, which changed soils and other conditions may bing about; but much greater accuracy now exists than formerly, for the colors are not what we think, but the ones this authority has made standard.

has made standard. What we think, out the ones his attribute has made standard. Wherever a description in this catalog is preceded by the capital "R" the reference is to this Color Chart of Ridgway's.

## **Deutzias**

\$12.00

FAMILY of profuse-flowering shrubs that includes both dwarf and tall-growing varieties. The dwarf sorts are suited for planting in the foreground of the shrubbery border, while the upright-growing varieties serve very well in the background. There are nooks and corners in every lawn in which different members of this family of plants can be used to advantage. All varieties do best in well-drained soil.



A bush of Dwarf Deutzia showing the beauty of this attractive dwarf shrub. All of the Dwarf varieties listed on this page are compact growing plants of special value for planting about house foundations or in front of the shrub bed or border, where a desirable shrub of these proportions is desired.

**Deutzia gracilis.** Dwarf Deutzia. (D). Single white flowers in May. One of the most useful dwarf shrubs. Thrives best in sunny locations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ ft	. \$0 30	\$2 00	\$15 00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft			
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ ft			

var. rosea. (D). May. Single flowers. Inside of petals blush white tinged with rose-pink on the outside. White outside of petals overlaid with (R) "Daphne Pink." A very attractive variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft	. \$0 45	\$3 00	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft	. 60	4 50	$30 \ 00$

var. Venusta. (D). May. Long spike of single pinkish-white flowers.

	$_{ m Each}$	Per 10	Per 100
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	\$0 45	\$3 00	\$20 00
1½ to 2 ft			

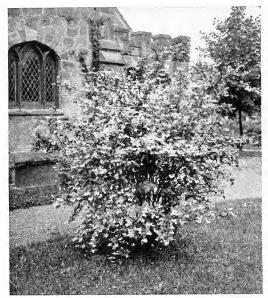
**D. Lemoinei.** Lemoine's Deutzia. (D). May. Snow-white flowers.

	Lacn	Per 10	rer 100
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$16 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ ft	50	3 50	25 00
$2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	65	5 00	$35 \ 00$

var. compacta. (D). Similar to D. Lemoinei, but of more compact habit. Most useful shrub for planting about house foundations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	.\$0 35	\$2 50	\$16 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ ft	. 50	$3 \ 50$	25 00
2 to 3 ft	. 65	5 00	35 00

The planting of trees and shrubbery is not an expense, for they enhance real estate values, which makes their purchase a safe and sure investment.



One of the tall growing Deutzias representing the nature of growth of the different varieties listed on this page. They are all attractive flowering shrubs of large stature and especially beautiful in June, when the branches are laden with quantities of flowers.

Deutzia scabra.	Rough leaved		
White flowers.		Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft		\$1 00	<b>\$</b> 7 <b>50</b>
var. candidissim (M). June. A vigor flowers.			
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	1 00	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$5 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	\$35 00
var. Fortunei. (are larger than some	(M). The in other kinds.	dividual	flowers
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft		$\begin{array}{cc} \$5 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \end{array}$	\$35 00 50 00
var. Pride of lipinkish-white flowers		(M).	Double
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	75	5 00	\$25 00 35 00
var. rosea plena.	Double Pink	Deutzia	a. (M).
June. Flowers are tin			
petals marked with a Purple." Exceedings			
		Per 10	
3 to 4 ft			\$35 00
var. Watereri. (1	M). Single p	ink.	
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00
var. Wellsi. (flowers tinged with a			

Each

Per 10

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \$7 & 50 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$ 

Per 100 \$50 00 75 00

### Diervilla

Diervilla sessilifolia (lutea). spicuous yellow flowers in June.	(S).	Incon-
2 to 3 ft	Each . \$0 65	Per 10 \$5 00

## Euonymus

The evergreen varieties will be found under the chapter of Evergreen Shrubs. The climbing sorts are listed under Vines.

Euonymus alatus. Cork-barked Euonymus. (M). Small delicate flowers in late Spring are followed by attractive red berries in the Fall. Curious corky bark, brilliant Autumnal foliage. Best for individual planting.

followed by attractive red berries in the	
Curious corky bark, brilliant Autumnal	foliage.
Best for individual planting.	
Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft*\$1 50	\$12 00
4 to 5 ft* 2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft* 3 50	30 00
6 to 7 ft* 4 50	40 00
E. americanus. (L).	
Each Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft*\$0 75 \$6 00	\$50 00
<b>E. Bungeanus.</b> (M). Yellow fruits an Autumn foliage.	d bright
Each Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft\$0 75 \$5 00	\$40 00
E. europæus. European Burning Bus	sh. (L).
Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft\$0 90	\$7 50

### Exochorda

Exochorda grandif May. Clusters of beau		(M).
2 to 3 ft	\$0 65	\$35 00



Flowers of the Pearl Bush, Exochorda Grandiflora. Although not a new shrub, the beauty of this plant is enjoyed by comparatively few people. Include some of them in your order this year, and you will be well repaid for its slight cost.

4 to 5 ft.....\$1 00



Forsythia: Golden Bells

AMILIAR hardy shrubs that burst into bloom as Winter is leaving. The bright, golden yellow, star-like flowers wrap themselves along the naked branches in a wealth of bloom that is especially bright and cheerful at such an early season. The "Golden Bell" transplants easily, and is ornamental in leaf as well as flower. It is useful for almost any purpose, but indispensable in groups and masses. Flowers of all varieties are similar in form and color.

masses. Flowers of all varieties are similar in form
Forsythia intermedia. (L). Considered by many the best variety of the popular Golden Bell family.
Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft
F. suspensa. (M). Characterized by its graceful drooping habit.  Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft
var. Fortunei. Fortune's Forsythia. (M). Erect branches and dark green leaves.
Each Per 10 Per 100
3 to 4 ft
var. Fortunei aurea variegata. (M).
Each Per 10 Per 100
3 to 4 ft\$0 75 \$5 00 \$35 00
5 to 6 ft
F. viridissima. (M). Erect shoots, spreading branches and narrow, bright, glossy leaves.
Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft\$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft

#### Halesia

Halesia diptera. $(L)$ .			
9.4.4.64			Per 10
3 to 4 ft	*	1 60	\$10 00
H. Hispida (Pterostyra	x hispid	<b>a</b> ). (I	Each
4 to 5 ft			.*\$3 00
<b>H. tetraptera.</b> Silver branches, laden in early white flowers.	Bell. (I Spring	L). D with f	rooping ragrant
white howers.	Each P	er 10	Per 100

2 to 3 ft	*\$0	75 \$6 00	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft		90 7 50	

### Hamamelis

Hamamelis Virginica. Witch Hazel. (L). Valued for producing naturalistic landscapes. Inconspicuous yellow flowers in November.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft	 . \$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
2 to 3 ft	 . 60	4 50	

Lawrence, L. I. November 26, 1917.

THE WM. H. MOON Co., Morrisville, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—I would like you to know how pleased I was with the bushes you sent and surprised to find such full, large ones. Owing to the splendid way everything was packed they were all perfect when unpacked. Thanking you for past courtesies and certainly bearing you in mind when other plants are needed, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

MABEL CRICKARD.



A group planting of Forsythia or Golden Bell together with some of the individual flowers of this favorite old-fashioned garden shrub. Flowers come with the first warm days of Spring and there is a certain joy in looking forward to them after the cold, dreary days of Winter.

## Hypericum: St. John's Wort

Hypericum aureum. (D). Attractive lemonyellow flowers in July and August.

 $\boldsymbol{H.}$  galioides. (D). A small, compact shrub with slender branches, having beautiful yellow (R) "Lemon Chrome" flowers.

 $\boldsymbol{H}.$  Kalmianum.  $\mathrm{(D)}.$  A small erect-growing shrub with lemon-yellow flowers.

## Hibiscus Syriacus. Althea, or Rose of Sharon

AMILIAR shrubs, deserving more popularity than they receive. Their abundance of bloom comes at a comparatively flowerless time, from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character, and usually grow from 8 to 12 feet in height. They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens and hedges.

Prices of all varieties are as follows:

												Ea	ıch	Per	10	Per 1	100
2	to	3	ft.		,	,		٠.				\$0	50	\$3	50	\$25	00
																35	
4	to	5	ft.									1	00	7	50	50	00

The sizes of the varieties we can now supply are enumerated after the descriptions.

Admiral Dewey. Double, pure white flowers, suggesting a gardenia in form. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Amplissima. Large, double flowers of a deep lilac-pink with a carmine center. (R) "Pale Rosolane Purple." 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.

Ardens. Double, medium size. (R) "Lilac" with a carmine center fading to blue. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Boule de Feu. Double. Very deep violetpink. Deeper than (R) "Spinel Pink." 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.

Coelestis. Double, medium size. A violetblue. (R) "Ontario Violet." 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Comte de Haimont. Very large, semi-double. A clear, pale pink, outer petals splashed with carmine. Lighter than (R) "Cameo Pink." 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

**Double Rouge.** Very double. Dark bluishpink. (R) "Spinel Pink." 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.

Duchess de Brabant. Similar to, but darker than "Amplissima." 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.

**Duc de Bretagne.** Large, very double, of palest pink, and marked with carmine on outer petals. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.

Folia variegata. The leaves of this variety have silvery markings. 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.

Joan of Arc. Double white. 2 to 3 ft.

Lady Stanley. Medium size, semi-double, of palest pink splashed with carmine. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.



A planting of our shrubbery in the built-in portion of a city suburb. This planting is decorative from the street as well as the house and provides a shield against the front door of the dwelling.

Paeoniflora. White with carmine center. Semidouble. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.

Rubis. A dark violet-pink with a carmine center. (R) "Daphne Red." 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

**Totus albus simplex.** Very large, single, pure white. 2 to 3 ft.

Van Houttei. Double white with red center. Lightly splashed with carmine. 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.; 4 to 5 ft.

### Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens. (S). A native variety with white flowers in July.

Each Per 10 Per 100

var. grandiflora sterilis. Hills of Snow. (S). June and July. Immense pure white flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to 3 ft.....\*\$0 75 \$5 00 \$35 00

H. paniculata. (M). Open cluster of white flowers in August and September.

## Great Panicled Hydrangea

H. paniculata; var. grandiflora. (M). The favorite large white-flowered Hydrangea that blooms so profusely from July to September.

H. quercifolia. Oak-leaved Hydrangea. (S). August. Flat flower clusters in August and gorgeous foliage in Autumn.

#### Ilex

Ilex verticillata. Black Alder or Winterberry. (S). A very hardy native shrub.

Each Per 10 Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. ... \*\$0 60 \$4 50 \$35 00
2 to 3 ft. ... \* 90 7 50

#### Itea

Itea Virginica. Virginian Willow. (D). A native shrub fond of moist places and bearing fragrant white flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100 1 to 1½ ft...........\$0 40 \$3 00 \$20 00

Kerria Japonica. Single, orange-colored flowers, resembling large buttercups. (R) "Deep Chrome." Early May.

## Ligustrum. Privet

GROUP of ornamental shrubs, including, besides the California Privet, some of the most desirable plants. The Privets are not particular as to soil, and they grow rapidly in open places or beneath the shade of trees. In shrubbery borders and masses their good qualities can be appreciated, as well as in the hedges, where their use is best known. They are seldom attacked by insects, withstand shearing, and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial shapes.



A hedge of Regel's Privet in Pittsburgh, supplied by us a few years ago. Notice what a splendid hedge this makes. An occasional shearing will keep it symmetrical, but its natural growth is along much the same lines which this hedge presents. Not so severely formal as the California Privet which is so generally used for hedges. It is also more hardy and desirable for localities where the California variety is not dependable.

L. Amurense. Northern type. (M). Similar in nature of growth and general appearance to California Privet. More hardy, and we therefore recommend it for hedge planting in sections where the California variety is not dependably hardy.

			Per 100	Per 1000
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. \$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	
2 to 3 ft	. 35	2 50	20 00	\$150 00
3 to 4 ft	. 50	3 50	$25 \ 00$	
4 to 5 ft	. 75	500	35 00	

Trimmed into globe shape for formal planting.

	Lacn	Per 10
10 to 12 inches		
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	.* 1 25	10 00

L. ciliatum; syn. medium. (M). Spreading habit. One of the hardiest kinds. Ornamental black fruit in Autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	.\$0 50 . 60	$\begin{array}{ccc} \$3 & 50 \\ 4 & 50 \end{array}$	\$25 00

L. Ibota. (M). One of the most hardy kinds. A most useful shrub that usually thrives under adverse conditions. Foliage turns a dark red in Autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 ft	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00	\$150 00
3 to 4 ft	50	4 00	30 00	

## Regel's Privet

var. Regelianum. (S). Its graceful drooping habit together with its ability to grow in most places makes it a most useful shrub for plantings about buildings. Equally satisfactory for hedge plantings, and more hardy than the California Privet. Its spreading nature of growth makes it an attractive, distinctive hedge.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. \$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00	\$150 00
2 to 2½ ft				
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3$ ft	. 60	4 00	$30 \ 00$	225 00
3 to 4 ft	75	5 00	35 00	

#### California Privet

L. ovalifolium. (L). Widely known as a hedge plant; it is a vigorous grower, endures the unnatural conditions of cities, and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting.

beasiae pianting.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 ft	*\$0 25	\$1 75	\$7 00	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft	* 40	2 50	10 00	70 00

Globe Form. These plants have been frequently trimmed, shaping them into symmetrical globular specimens.

1½ to 2 ft. by 1½ to 2 ft*\$2 50 \$20 00 2½ to 3 ft. by 2 to 2½ ft* 4 00 35 00					Lie	CH	rer	TO
	1½ to 2 ft. 2½ to 3 ft.	by $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $2$	to 2 to 2½	ft ft	*\$2 * 4	50 00	\$20 3 <b>5</b>	00 00

H

## Lonicera: Honeysuckle

M

A varied genus that includes vines and shrubs. The assortment of vines is described under that heading in the latter part of the catalog.

the latter part of the catalog.		
Lonicera fragrantissima. (1	1). Apr	il.
Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft*\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft* 75	6 00	,
L. Morrowi. Japanese Bus. (M). May.	h Hone	ysuckle.
Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft\$0 50	\$3 50	\$27 00
3 to 4 ft	5 00	
4 to 5 ft	7 50	
L. Tatarica; var. alba. (S).	An erec	et shrub
bearing white flowers in May or Ju	ine.	or bill up
Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft\$0 75	\$5 00	\$35 00
L. Xylosteum. Fly Honeysuc	kle. (N	<b>I</b> ).
Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft\$0 75	\$5 00	\$35 00
	7 50	

## Myrica

Myrica Cerifera. Wax Myrtle. (M). Dark green fragrant foliage. It thrives in sandy location, so is valuable for seashore planting.

01011, 20 12 10111111111			
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft	. \$0 60	\$5 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft			
3 to 4 ft	. 1 00	7 50	



 $\mathbf{U}$ 

 $\mathbf{B}$ 

Flowers of Philadelphus, or Mock Orange

Philadelphus. Mock Orange or "Syringa"

HESE popular old-fashioned shrubs are still highly valued and much appreciated for all landscape work. Most varieties are strong, vigorous growers and will thrive in partially shaded, as well as in sunny locations. Practically immune from insect enemies. Although the popularity of these ornamental shrubs has been gained largely on account of their fragrant flowers, it must be borne in mind that all kinds are not fragrant; also that young plants are not as sweet scented as older ones.

Philadelphus coronarius. Garland Mock Orange. (S). May. A vigorous, hardy old favorite of erect habit. Slightly fragrant, white flowers. Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft.....\*\$\overline{0.50}\$ \$\overline{50.50}\$\$ \$25 00 var. folius aureus. Golden Mock Orange. (D). Flowers sparingly, but is admired for the golden foliage, which is bright throughout the Summer. var. primulæflorus. (D). With large, almost double flowers. Fragrant. Each \$3 00 \$20 00 to 3 ft..... 4 00 25 00 60 756 00 P. Falconeri. (M). Slightly fragrant white  $\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Per} \ 100 \\ \$35 \ 00 \\ 50 \ 00 \end{array}$ Each Per 10 3 to 4 ft.....\$0 75  $\begin{array}{ccc} \$5 & 00 \\ 7 & 50 \end{array}$  

 4 to 5 ft.
 1 00

 5 to 6 ft.
 1 25

 P. grandiflora. (M). May or June. Forms a large, spreading bush, with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. Per 100 \$35 00 Each 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . 1 00 50 00 7 50

P. Ketelerii. (M). May or June. Fragrant, single white flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100 3 to 4 ft..........\$0 75 \$5 00 \$35 00

P. laxus. (M). Strong grower; large, slightly fragrant flowers.

P. Lemoinei. (S). June. Bears small white flowers.

var. erectus. (S). Distinguished by its smaller leaves. The flowers are smaller than the other varieties, but are very attractive. Slightly fragrant

Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to 3 ft.....\*\$0 75 \$5 00 \$35 00

var. Mont Blanc. (S). June. This variety has small leaves and while not as sturdy a grower as many kinds, it is considered one of the best because of its most fragrant flowers.

5 to 6 ft..... 1 25

						7 ~	3				
M	0	0	N	' S		S	Н	R	U	В	S
PHILADELPHUS—Continued  P. Lewisii (Cordifolius). (M). Flowers are large and fragrant. An upright, vigorous grower.  Each Per 10 Per 100  4 to 5 ft					wer. 100 0 00 eant. 100 0 00 ess. 100 0 00 ess. 100 0 00 cs. 100 0 00	Very s of berr 2 to 3 to 4 to 3 to 4 to 5 to 5 to 6 to 6 to 6 to 6 to 6 to 6	howy and ies chang it.  athartic A hardy ed places ery plant it.  it.  tr.  tr.  tr.  tr.  tr.  tr.	. (M).	a. India ve with red to b Each . \$0 60 . 75 kthorn. poor so d for he Each . \$0 40 . 75 . 1 00 Attract Each	great polack.  Per 10 \$5 00 6 00 (L). J ills, expeddges as  Per 10 \$3 00 4 50 6 00 7 50 cive red	Per 100 \$35 00 50 00 une and osed and well as Per 100 \$20 00 30 00
Prunsandy s to 4 f	oils. t Pte a trifoli clusters	Pruseyi. (S)	nus Good Each \$1 25 Hop To June. eflowers. Each	\$10 00 \$75 <b>ree</b> Bright, shir	100 5 00 ning	Rho May an berries. 2 to 3 i 3 to 4 i	dotypus nd occasio it	Rhodo kerroide onally thr	Each *\$0 60 * 75	Per 10 \$4 50 6 00	ria. (S). r. Black Per 100 \$30 00
3 to 4 f	t		\$0 75	\$5 00 \$35	5 00		_	<mark>amacs</mark>			

				Lacn	Per 10	Per 100
3	to 4	ł 1t	 	. 75	6 00	50 00
	_	_	 701 1	~	OF 1 0	

 $R.\ Copallina.\ Black Sumac.\ (L).\ Splendid native shrub with beautiful dark green foliage.$ 

	saen F	'er 10	Per 100
\$			

R. Cotinus. Mist or Smoke Tree. Purple Fringe. (L). July. Most attractive in Summer because of the light, airy or mist-like appearance that the panicles of ripening bloom present.

Each Per 10 Per 100

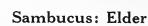
3 to 4 ft \$0.75 \$6.00 \$45.00

4 to 5 ft. 1 00 5 to 6 ft. 1 25	0 7 50 60 00	
R. glabra. Smooth Sumac. producing natural effects.	(L). Useful for	
Each	Per 10 Per 100	
2 to 3 ft	0 5 00 35 00	
R. typhina. Staghorn Sumac Autumn foliage.	c. (L). Gorgeous	
Each	Per 10 Per 100	
2 to 3 ft		

4 to 5 ft		U
var. Laciniata. Cut leaf	8	
2 to 3 ft	Each Per 10	

S

MOON'S



 $\mathbf{B}$ 

H

Shrubs of strong growth and easy cultivation that are ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage. Excellent for masses; desirable for natural effects and valuable for shaded places.

Sambucus canadensis. Common Elder. (M). Its principal value for ornamental planting lies

ballibacus callauciisi	3. COIIIII	on Brue	1 . ( IVI / .
Its principal value for o			
in its ability to grow in w			
produces splendid natura	d effects.	White	flowers
in June.			
	$\mathbf{Each}$	Per 10	Per 100

											11.5	ıcn	re	L TO	rer	LUU
$^2$	to	3	ft.								\$0	35	\$3	00	\$20	00
															45	
5	to	6	ft								1	25	- 10	00		

var. acutifolia. Fern-leaved Elder. (M). One of the most attractive cut-leaved shrubs.

								$\mathbf{E}$	ach	ı	Per	10	F	'er 1	L00
2	to 3 f	t						\$0	6	0	\$4	50	\$	30	00

S. nigra; var. aurea. Golden Elder. (S). Attractive because of the contrast which its golden leaves present when planted in connection with other shrubs.

Each Fer IU	
2 to 3 ft	\$22 00

S. Pubens. Red-berried Elder. (S). Has red berries, very showy, ripening in early Summer.

																Lio	ten	1 61	10	
3	to	$^{4}$	ft			 									*5	60	75	\$6	00	
																		8		
5	to	6	ft			 									*	1	25	10	00	

## Rhodora

Rhodora canadensis. (VD). Purple flowers in May.  $$_{\rm Each}$$  Per 10

Notice how attractive the native Elder (Sambucus canadensis) is in this roadside planting. Now that our native plant material is being more generally used, this shrub will prove a satisfactory one in decorating many natural landscapes.

1½ to 2 ft.....\*\$2 00 \$17 50

## Sorbaria

Sorbaria sorbifolia (Spirea). (S). Attractive green leaves. White flowers in June.

Each Per 10 Per 100 1½ to 2 ft.....\*\$0 60 \$4 50 \$30 00

## Spirea

NDISPENSABLE shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited for almost every purpose. This group includes some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The Summer-flowering varieties are particularly valuable because they are attractive when few other shrubs are in flower. All varieties do best in moist, fertile soils and sunny exposures.

Spirea albiflora. (VD). White flowers in June. Splendid for front of border or foundation plantings.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	ft	 \$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
2 to $2$	$\frac{1}{2}$ ft	 60	4 50	

S. arguta. (D). Early May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft			
3 to 4 ft	75	6 00	45 00

S. Billardii. (S). Erect growing shrub useful for natural plantings. In July there are dense spikes of (R) "Rose-Pink" flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100

var. alba. (S). July. An attractive Summer flowering shrub best suited for the shrub border or screen planting.

	$_{ m Each}$	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft	75	5 00	35 00

50

S. Bumalda. (D). June to August. A bushy plant with abundance of flat clusters of rose-colored flowers. (R) "Deep Rose-Pink" and lighter. Desirable as an edging for shrubberies.

	$\mathbf{Each}$	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ ft			
2 to 2½ ft	. 50	3 50	\$25 00

var. Anthony Waterer. (D). A desirable plant for the front of shrubbery borders or wherever a low bush is required. Flowers suggest the color of crushed strawberries. (R) "Rose Color." June to August.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	.\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ ft	. 50	3 50	27 00
2 to 2½ ft	. 60	4 50	35 00

var. Walluf. (D). Similar in habit and general appearance to the two preceding varieties. Flowers slightly deeper in color.

singing deeper in color.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft	\$0 60	\$4 50	\$35 00



	3 ~3
M O O N 'S	S H F
SPIREA—Continued S. callosa; syn. Japonica. (D). A good dwarf shrub. Pinkish white flowers in June. Valuable for foundation planting or in front of shrub border.  Each Per 10 Per 100 1½ to 2 ft. \$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00 2 to 2½ ft. 60 4 50 35 00	S. Prunifolia flo (S). Early May. with white flowers. 2 to 3 ft
S. canascens (argentea). (M). Terminal panicles of white flowers in July.  3 to 4 ft	2 to 3 ft
2 to 3 ft	2 to 3 ft
Each Per 10 Per 100 4 to 5 ft	3 to 4 ft

**S. opulifolia;** (Opulaster opulifolia). (M). June. It is familiarly known as Ninebark. A large vigorous-growing shrub that bears an abundance of fragrant white flowers in flat clusters.

| Each Per 10 | Per 100 | 3 to 4 ft | ... | \$0 75 | \$5 00 | \$35 00 | 4 to 5 ft | ... | 1 00 | 7 50 |

var. aurea. (M). June. Bright golden leaves in Spring that darken as the season advances. A dependable vigorous shrub that is useful where a tall-growing variety is wanted.

																Per	
3	to	4	ft.									\$0	75	\$5	00	\$35	00
4	to	5	ft.									1	00	7	50	50	00
5	to	6	ft.									1	25	10	00	70	00

S. Prunifolia flore pleno. Bridal Wreath. (S). Early May. A hardy, old-fashioned shrub with white flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to 3 ft......\$0 50 \$3 50 \$30 00

S. Reevesiana; syn. cantoniensis. (M). Last of May. Beautiful clusters of white flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
3 to 4 ft. 75 5 00

var. flore pleno. (S). May and June. The double white flowers of this variety remain on the plant at least two weeks longer than other similar kinds.

S. salicifolia. Willow-leaved Spirea. (M). June to September. Erect, strong habit; fond of wet ground, but succeeds almost anywhere. Useful for masses and wild effects. White flower panicles.

 Back
 Per 10
 Per 100

 3 to 4 ft
 \$0 50
 \$3 50
 \$25 00

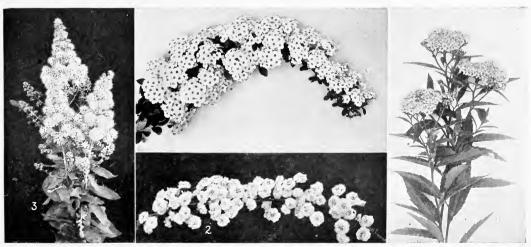
 4 to 5 ft
 75
 5 00
 35 00

**S. Thunbergii.** Thunberg's Spirea. (D). April and May. Innumerable small white flowers and tiny leaves.

**S. tomentosa.** Hardhack. (S). July to September. Flowers in feathery, irregular spiky clusters. A very attractive, soft (R) "Deep Rose Pink."

S. Vanhouttei. (M). June. Among the very finest of flowering shrubs. A strong, hardy grower of graceful, drooping habit with handsome foliage and white flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00
3 to 4 ft. 75 5 00 35 00



The Spireas include a great variation in flower and foliage effects. No. 1 represents the type of flowers produced by the varieties Van Houttei and Reevesiana. No. 2 is the old-fashioned Bridal Wreath. No. 3. Flowers of this type are borne by varieties Billardi, Billardi alba, Douglasi, latifolia and Tomentosa. They differ in color. No. 4 represents flowers of varieties Bumalda and Anthony Waterer.

## Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. (S). A thick shrub, with graceful branches, small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern and turns bronze-red in late Summer and Autumn. In June small, inconspicuous, fragrant white flowers line the branches.

					Per 10	
2	to	3	ft	. \$0 50	\$4 00	\$27 50
3	to	4	ft	. 75	5 00	35 00

### Styrax

Styrax japonica. (L). An exceedingly desirable small tree or shrub that is covered in June with fragrant, drooping racemes of white flowers. A splendid plant for individual planting.

			rer 100
2 to 3 ft	*\$0.60	\$4 50	\$35 00
7 to 8 ft			400 00

## Symphoricarpos

Symphoricarpos racemosus. Snowberry. (D). Pinkish white flowers in July. White berries in Fall and early Winter. Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft.....\*\$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00

S. vulgaris; syn. rubra. Coralberry. (D). A splendid shrub for mass planting on banks, to prevent erosion or useful in a mixed shrub border. Purplish red fruit during Fall and early

** 111001 *	Each	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. \$0 25	\$2 00	\$13 50
2 to 3 ft		2 75	22 00
3 to 4 ft	. 50	3 50	30 00

## Syringa. The Lilacs

Syringa chinensis; syn. Rothomagensis. Rouen Lilac. (M). May. Has arching branches and large, loose, deep lilac flower-plumes. Shading through (R) "Bishop's Purple" to "Mauvette." The narrow leaves differ from those of any other lilac.

		Per 10	
2 to 3 ft	. *\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft			

var alba. (M). A white-flowering variety of the above, with the same general characteristics.

			Per 100
2 to 3 ft	.*\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft	.* 75	6 00	40 00

S. Josikaea. Hungarian Lilac. (M). A distinct type valued especially for extending the season of bloom until June 1st. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers. (R) "Purplish Lilac."

														Per	
3	to	4 ft	 	 								*\$1	00	\$7	50

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. (M). May. The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac so often seen in gardens. It is hardy, vigorous and blooms abundantly. Flowers remarkably fragrant, varying from (R) "Pale Wisteria Blue" to "Lavender."

		Each	Per	10	Per 1	100
$^{2}$	to 3 ft	. \$0 75	\$5	00	\$35	00
3	to 4 ft	. 1 00	7	50	50	00
4	to 5 ft	. 1 35	10	00	75	00
	var. alba Common W	Thite Lil	96	$(\mathbf{M})$	Pı	ıre

white flowers.				
	rne	wen-known,	oid-ras	moned
variety.			Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft			*\$0 75	\$5 00
2 to 4 ft		:	* 1 OO	7 50

## Varieties of Syringa Vulgaris

These flower abundantly, and their sweet fragrance scents the air about the second week in May. They grow to be 6 to 8 feet in height. See below names and descriptions of some of the best varieties with sizes that we can supply. Price of all varieties:

									Per 1	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	to 2	ft.	 	 	*\$0	75	\$5	00	\$35	00
2	to 3	ft.	 	 	* 1	00	7	50	55	00
3	to 4	ft.					10			-

#### White Varieties

Frau Bertha Damman. Large panicles of single pure white flowers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.

**Jean d'Arc.** A free-blooming, large-clustered double variety.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.

Madam Abel Chatney. Pure white flowers in compact panicles. Single.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Double pure white flowers, in medium-sized clusters. Dwarf grower.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Madam Lemoine. Fine double white variety. Immense flower clusters.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Marie Legraye. Small grower; single white flowers, especially fine and fragrant.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.

Princess Alexander. Double white. 1½ to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.

### Pale and Medium Colored Varieties

Abel Carriere. Double, very large, pale blue flowers. (R) "Pale Campanula Blue." 1½ to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.

Chas. X. A strong grower, with loose trusses of reddish-purple flowers. (R) "Hellebore Red" fading to "Mauve."  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.

Insignis rubra. (R) Buds "Purplish Lilac;" flowers "Light Chicory Blue" touched with lilac on edges. One of the best. 1½ to 2 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.

Michael Buchner. Large double clusters of lilac flowers shaded blue on interior of petals. (R) "Light Wisteria Violet." 1½ to 2 ft.; 2 to 3

President Grevy. Double flowers of a light ue color. (R). "Pale Wisteria Violet." 2 to blue color. (R). 3 ft.: 3 to 4 ft.

President Loubet. Large double. (R) "Clear Lilac" flowers. Buds dark purple. 1½ to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.

Rubra de Marley. Single, rich, lilac flowers that are borne abundantly. (R) "Pallid Blue Violet" and lighter. Resembles the common purple lilac and is very desirable. 2 to 3 ft.

#### Darker Colored Varieties

Souvenir Ludwig Spaeth. Flowers large, single, in pointed clusters. (R) "Dull Magenta Purple."  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft.; 2 to 3 ft.

Volcan. Similar to the above, but a smaller growing variety. Free blooming. 2 to 3 ft.



## Tamarix. Tamarisk

HRUBS of strong but slender, upright growth, clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringed flowers are usually some light shade of pink or red. They are hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and very ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders, valuable for seaside planting and for alkali soils.

Tamarix africana. (L). May. Sea-green foliage and long, feathery panicles of shell-pink flowers. (R) "La France Pink."

	Eacn	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 40	\$3 00	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft	. 60	$4 \ 00$	$30 \ 00$
4 to 5 ft	. 75	5 00	$40 \ 00$

T. gallica; var. indica. (L). July and August. The pink flower racemes are larger than those of other kinds. The foliage is dull green.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	. \$0 60	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft	. 75	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft	. 1 00	7 50	

T. hispida; var. æstivalis. (L). August and September. Valuable for its late blooming qualities.

	Lacn	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft			\$20 00

T. odessana. Caspian Tamarisk. (S). Pink flowers borne in loose panicled racemes. It blooms the latter part of the Summer and is valued on this account.

	Each	rer 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 40	\$3 00	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft	. 60	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft	. 75	$5 \ 00$	

## Viburnum, Including the Snowballs

In this group are included the Snowballs. Viburnums are hardy, grow quickly, and are free from the attacks of injurious insects. They are invaluable in shrubbery borders, desirable as specimens, and useful in all plantings. Most varieties will grow satisfactorily in partially shaded places, although they will, of course, flower better in sunny locations. Beautiful Autumn foliage is displayed by some varieties, while others are valued for their ornamental berries.

 Viburnum cassinoides. Withe-Rod. (S).

 Each
 Per 10

 2 to 3 ft...............\*\$0 90
 \$7 50

V. dentatum. Arrowwood. (M). May. A handsome native shrub, with green leaves and white flowers followed by black berries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	
1½ to 2 ft	.*\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00	
2 to 3 ft				
3 to 4 ft	.* 90	6 00	45 00	

 V. dilatatum.
 (M).
 Valued for its showy fruit in Autumn.
 Each
 Per 10

 1½ to 2 ft
 \*\$1 00
 \$7 50

V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree. (L). May and June. White flower clusters, succeeded by red fruits that later turn to black.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	. \$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
4 to 5 ft	. 1 00	8 00	

V. Lentago. Sheep Berry. (L). May and June. White flowers and bluish black fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100		
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00		
3 to 4 ft					
4 to 5 ft	. 1 25	10 00			

V. Opulus; syn. Oxycoccus. High Bush Cranberry. (M). May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers, borne in flat, imperfect clusters. Valued for the brilliant red berries that cling to the leafless branches during the early part of the Winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100		
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00		
3 to 4 ft	75	5 50	40 00		

var. nana. Dwarf Cranberry Bush. (D). An attractive, hardy, little bush that is useful for edging.

4 to 8 inches Very \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Per 10	Per 100
		$\begin{array}{c} \$1600 \\ 2500 \\ 3500 \end{array}$

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} \begin{tabular}{lll} \begin{$ 

	Lacn	rer 10	rer 100	
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00	
3 to 4 ft	. 75	6 00		

The planting of trees and shrubbery is not an expense, for they enhance real estate values, which makes their purchase a safe and sure investment.



Fruit of Viburnum Opulus, or High Bush Cranberry. One of the best red-berried shrubs for late Autumn and Winter effects.



A Shrubbery border may hide the approach to the service parts of the house and at the same time make an attractive display on the front lawn with its uninterrupted succession of flowers. Varieties may be chosen that will flower at different times from early Spring until Autumn. For Winter display there are shrubs with bright-colored bark and many varieties that produce ornamental berries. A few perennial plants in the foreground of the shrub border will add to its beauty. Medium size plants such as the flowering Dogwoods and Crab Apples can be planted in the back part of the border, helping to make it distinctive, and in years to come may be depended upon to make a beautiful display of flowers during their respective seas ons.

#### VIBURNUM—Continued

V. Sieboldii. Siebold's Viburnum. (M). Vigorous grower. Rich dark foliage. White flower clusters in May and June.

V. tomentosum. (S). May. Exceptionally attractive in Autumn, when the foliage is a gorgeous crimson.

 Each
 Per 10
 Per 100

 2 to 3 ft.
 \$0.75
 \$5.50
 \$40.00

 3 to 4 ft.
 90
 7.50
 55.00

var. plicatum. Japanese Snowball. (S). May. It bears abundant white balls of bloom that have a beautiful setting in the deep green leaves. When a single specimen is wanted, there is nothing more attractive.

			Each	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{2}$	to 2	ft	 . *\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00
2	to 3	ft	 .* 75	6 00	45 00
3	to 4	ft	 * 1 00	7 50	

var. rotundifolium. (S). Valued for its Autumnal foliage, being one of the most brilliantly colored shrubs.

Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft.....\*\$1 00 \$9 00

V. Wrightii. (M). Large flat clusters of white flowers in May or June. Valued most for its scarlet fruit in early Autumn.

	•	Each	Per 10	Per 100
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft		.*\$0 65	\$5 00	\$40 00
2 to 3 ft		. *\$1 00	9 00	75 00
3 to 4 ft		* 1 40	11 00	90 00

#### Vaccinium

Vaccinium corymbosum. High Bush Blueberry. (M). Valuable as an ornamental shrub. Small white or pinkish flowers line the twigs before the leaves. Berries blue-black.

							Each		Per	10	Per 1	00	
1	to :	$1\frac{1}{2}$	ft.	 	 		 . *\$(	)	75	\$6	00	\$55	00
$^2$	to :	3	ft.	 	 		 * -	L	25	10	00	85	00

#### Vitex

Vitex Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree. (L). The leaves are deeply cut and very ornamental. Flowers during the Summer.

Vigorous 2-yr. plants.....\*\$0 75 \$6 00

What an ideal gift a tree makes! Why not celebrate birthdays and other anniversaries by giving trees? Any other gift that you could give will depreciate with time, but a tree grows in usefulness and beauty as the years go by. Make your gift symbolical of true love and friendship which grows continually.

Your boys and girls will enjoy growing up with a tree. Their interest in the wonders of nature will be greatly promoted thereby.

While it is not always possible to plant trees on anniversaries, owing to the limited planting season, we should be glad to make reservations for you, for shipment at the proper time.



The Weigelas

N important group, indispensable for ornamental planting. They thrive in most any soil, are strong growers and generally hardy. When young, of upright habit, growing with age into more graceful shrubs. Useful as specimens, and desirable for groups or masses. In May or June the Weigelas are aglow with a wealth of flowers borne all along their branches, and some varieties flower sparingly even through the Summer.

10 00

Weigela amabilis. (S). Rose-pink flowers are produced in great quantities in May and June. (R) "Rose-Pink" and lighter.
Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft\$0 60 \$4 50
W. japonica; var. rubra. (M). It produces in June quantities of beautiful, light crimson flowers. (R) "Rose Color" to "Rose-Pink."
Each Per 10 Per 100

Weige	ela	Hv	b	ri	d	s
		,	_		-	_

3 to 4 ft.....\$0 90

Abel Carriere. (M). Rosy carmine; outside of flower (R) "carmine," fading to a more purplish tone. Young growth tinted with bronze.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	. \$0 90	\$6 00	\$45 00
4 to 5 ft	1 25	10 00	

var. candida. (M). June. Erect grower. The only kind we have with pure white flowers.

	$\mathbf{Each}$	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	. \$0 60	\$4 50	
3 to 4 ft	. 90	6 00	\$45 00

**Desboisii.** (M). One of the best deep pinks. A clear, very deep, rose-pink. (R) "Deep Rose-Pink.

															Per	. 10	Per	1	UU
4	to	5	ft.												. \$1	25	\$10	)	00
5	to	6	ft.												. 1	50	12	2	50



	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft	 . \$0 65	\$5 50	\$40 00

Gustave Mallet. (M). A pink variety, shading from (R) "Deep Rose-Pink," to "Rose-Pink."

Each Per 10

	Lacn	Per 10
2 to 3 ft	\$0 60	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft	1 25	10 00
5 to 6 ft	1 50	$12 \ 50$

Pascal. (M). A dark-red variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	\$0 90	\$6 00	\$45 00

Stelzneri. (M). Rosy pink flowers.

	Lacn	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft	. \$0 90	\$6 00	\$45 00
4 to 5 ft	. 1 25	10 00	65 00
5 to 6 ft	. 1 50	$12 \ 50$	

Van Houttei. (M). Flowers vary from carmine to white mottled with a deep old rose (R) "Pomegranate Purple" mottled with "Deep Old Rose.'

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft	\$1 25	\$10 00

Verschaffelti. (M). Buds tinted pink, flowers

4 to 5 ft.....\$1 25 \$10 00

### Xanthorrhiza

Xanthorrhiza apifolia. Yellow Root. (VD). A good plant for damp and shady places; planted much as an undergrowth on account of its bright green foliage, which turns a rich yellow in Autumn. Flowers small, deep purple; borne in April.

to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

Each Per 10 Per 100 \$0 50 \$3 50 \$27 50

Each Per 10  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft..\$0 65 \$4 50

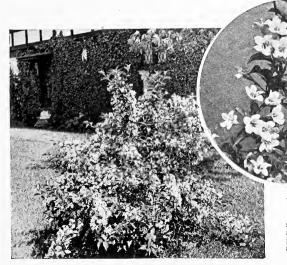
Harrisburg, Pa. October 10, 1917.

THE WM. H. MOON CO.,

THE WM. H. MOON Co.,
Morrisville, Pa.
Gentlemen:—Catalog received; many thanks. The
shrubbery planted last Spring has made a splendid growth,
and reflects much credit upon your firm. It affords genuine
pleasure to extol its high quality. You will hear from me

Faithfully yours, OLIVER D. SCHOCK.

There are numerous other varieties of trees and shrubs that we have in stock which space in this catalog does not admit of inserting. Write us if you don't find what you want.



An individual Weigela bush together with a spray of flowers taken from the same. The graceful drooping branches of the Weigela make this one of the most attractive shrubs for lawn planting. Varieties differ principally in their color of bloom. All thrive best in rather rich, well-drained soil.

## Hardy Garden Roses

NHE varieties listed under the heading of Bush Roses are very useful when grouped among shrubbery; but the Hybrid Perpetual, Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties will do best if planted by themselves. Almost every house has space for a small rose garden; the beauty and enjoyment that they create beget a love and devotion that one never forgets. (Budded roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth.)

Our potted roses have been pruned, and will need no further care in this respect the first year. The quality of bloom depends a great deal on pruning, so in future years do not fail to have your plants properly pruned early in the Spring. Tea Roses require more severe trimming than Hybrid Perpetual and

climbing roses.

### Hybrid Perpetuals

The prices of all Hybrid Perpetual Roses are \*\$0.75 each; \$7.00 per 10; \$65.00 per 100.

Baroness de Bonstettin. Dark, rich crimson. Large, full. Vigorous habit.

Clio. Flesh, shaded rosy pink; large, globular.

Frau Karl Druschki. White American Beauty. Beautiful snow white; very large, full, perfectly formed; superb. Very prolific and of strong

General Jacqueminot (Jack Rose). Brilliant scarlet-crimson; very fragrant and an early bloomer.

George Arends (Pink Frau Karl Druschki). Delicate rose; large, full, well-formed; delightfully scented and very productive.

J. B. Clark. A very hardy, vigorous-growing rose with a large red bloom similar in color to General Jacqueminot.

Magna Charta. Bright pink; very large and very productive. Good rugged grower.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink; large, productive and fragrant.

Paul Nevron. Very large; deep rose; favorite; the largest flower among Hybrid Per-

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry crimson; large, fine form. A free bloomer the entire season.

## Miscellaneous Roses

Hermosa. Bright pink, double fragrant flowers in clusters all season. Excellent for general planting. \*\$0.75 each; \$6.00 per 10.

Juliet. Outside of petals old gold, interior rich, rosy red, changing to deep rose as flowers expand. Very distinct and an attractive novelty. \*\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun). A hardy yellow rose. Flowers full and globular; very fragrant. \*\$0.75 each; \$7.00 per 10.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Clear flesh color, edges of petals slightly blushed. A beautiful Autumn flowering rose. \*\$0.75 each; \$6.00 per 10.

#### Moss Roses

Price \*\$0.75 each; \$7.00 per 10.
Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large and full.
Crested. Pink; finely crested; very distinct.

All prices and terms are subject to change without notice. This is made necessary by unsettled business conditions that affect the cost of materials that we are obliged to buy for operating our business, and also by fluctuations in the prevailing wage rate.

## Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

These roses have always been admired for their delightful fragrance and for their delicacy of coloring. They bear very profusely and are hardy with little protection.

The prices of all Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses, except where otherwise noted, are \*\$0.75 each; \$7.00 per 10; \$65.00 per 100.

Antoine Revoire. Shading from rose to a salmon-yellow with etchings carmine.

Caroline Testout. Bright, satiny rose; sweet; very valuable. Plant is recognized by its many thorns.

Etoile de France. Velvety crimson. Large and fragrant. One of the best of the hardy red tea roses. \*\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright, rich scarlet; very showy; lavish bloomer. Will grow nearly anywhere.

Hadley. A deep crimson rose of wonderful fragrance. It is a strong grower and one of the best of the newer varieties.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. A brilliant carmine rose with silvery inner petals. A strong, vigorous grower which is valuable for cutting. \*\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Killarney. Flesh white to pink; bu and pointed; bloom large and continuous. Flesh white to pink; buds long

Killarney, White. Excellent pure white. Similar to the above.

Lady Hillingdon. A fine yellow variety. \*\$1.00

each; \$9.00 per 10.

Maman Cochet. Deep pink, often tinged with salmon-yellow. Beautiful in bud and flower.

Maman Cochet, White. Fine in bud. Mrs. Aaron Ward. Flowers medium yellow. A free and continuous blooming variety. \*\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Mrs. George Shawyer. A good clear pink. Fine for cutting. \*\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Ophelia. Salmon-pink shading to rose. A very attractive and valuable variety. \*\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Wm. R. Smith. Fine dark foliage. Flowers shading from salmon-pink to pale flesh tints.

## Baby Ramblers

Prices of all varieties \*\$0.75 each; \$7.00 per 10; \$65.00 per 100.

White Baby Rambler. Katherine Zemit. Beautiful white flowers.

Crimson Baby Mme. Norbert Levavasseur. Rambler. Covered with a wealth of crimson flowers the entire season.

Mrs. Cutbush. Pink Baby Rambler.

Prices in this catalog include packing and are f. o. b. our shipping point.



Garden scene on a lawn in the suburbs of Philadelphia, where our stock has been extensively used. The Climbing Roses over the arbors which make this garden walk so fascinating, give a great deal in return for their small cost. Their growth is comparatively quick, and an effect of this kind can be had in two or three years' time. To get the best results year after year, the old canes should be trimmed out each Summer just after they have finished flowering.

## Climbing and Trailing Roses

UITABLE for training over arbors, porches, fences, pergolas and other objects. They all bloom profusely, the blossoms literally covering the branches. The potted plants of the varieties listed below are for the most part especially well established and vigorous. Such plants are offered especially for those desiring immediate effects in their plantings.

American Beauty. A climber of rare beauty. Early flowers of a deep, rosy carmine, shaded toward center with rich crimson.

Potted plants, 5-in. pots..... \*\$0.75  $\begin{tabular}{lll} & Each & Per 10 \\ *\$0.75 & \$7.00 \end{tabular}$ 

American Pillar. Single-flowering variety of great beauty. Pink flowers borne in immense bunches, followed by brilliant red berries. Foliage retained until November.

Crimson Rambler. Well known and popular. A strong, rapid grower that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of small, double crimson flowers in great profusion.

Philadelphia Rambler. Similar to, but a little darker in color than Crimson Rambler.

Potted plants, 6-in. pots.....\*\$0.75 \$6 00

Queen Alexander. Semi-double deep rosepink flowers.

 $^-$  2 and 3 yr. field grown . . . . \$0 50  $\,$  \$3 50  $\,$  \$25 00

Thousand Beauties. (Tausendschon). Fragrant flowers, semi-double. Various shades of pink.

Potted plants, 5-in. pots.....\*\$0 75 \$6 00

Yellow Rambler. Attractive semi-double yellow flowers.

1 yr. field grown \$0 25 \$2 00 2 yr., field grown 50 3 50 Potted plants, 6-in. pots \* 75 6 00

One of the distinguishing features of our Nursery is that we raise nearly all the stock we sell and dig it freshly for each order, and do not carry it in storage cellars. Another advantage is that our stock for the most part is acclimated and more likely to endure our American climate than imported plants are.

	DAIMIND CO.
M O O N 'S	R O S E S
Wichuriana Hybrid Climbing and Trailing Roses	Universal Favorite. Flowers very double, of a pretty rose color.  Each Per 10 Per 100
Roses of this family have rich dark green foliage that retains its color throughout the season.  Dorothy Perkins. A splendid sort, with beautiful shell-pink flowers; very fragrant and lasting.  Each Per 10 Per 100 1 yr., field grown \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 2 yr., field grown 35 2 50 20 00 Potted plants, 5 and 6-in. pots * 75 6 00 50 00  Dr. W. Van Fleet. Double flowers, flesh pink shading to rosy pink in center. Very fragrant.  Each Per 10	3 yr., field grown
Potted plants, 5-in. pots*\$0 75 \$7 00  Evergreen Gem. Very double flowers, buff- yellow, changing to white. Foliage remains green a long while in the Fall.	1 yr., field grown       \$0       25       \$2       00       \$15       00         2 yr., field grown       35       2       50       20       00         Potted plants, 5 and 6-in.       60       5       00       42       00
Each Per 10 Per 100  1 yr., field grown \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00  2 and 3 yr., field grown 50 3 50  Potted plants, 5 and 6-in. pots* 75 6 00	Bush Roses These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings as well as in groups by themselves.
Gardenia. Hardy Marechal Neil. Beautiful, rich buff-yellow when in bud; open flowers white. A strong, vigorous grower.  Each Per 10 Per 100	Rosa blanda. Meadow Rose. Large pink flowers followed by red fruits; erect habit; good for mass planting. Red bark conspicuous in Winter.
1 yr., field grown	Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to 3 ft*\$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00  R. multiflora. All white flowers in large
Lady Gay. Clusters of bright shell-pink flowers, shading rose. The foliage is shiny green and luxuriant. It is of vigorous growth.  Each Per 10 Per 100	clusters. In Winter the numerous red fruits are decorative.  Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to 3 ft*\$\\$ 5 0 \\$ 3 50 \\$ 25 00
1 yr., field grown \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 2 and 3 yr., field grown 35 2 50 20 00 Potted plants, 5 and 6-in. pots* 75 6 00 50 00	R. Rubrifolia. Deep pink flowers, foliage has a reddish tinge. Each Per 10 2 to 3 ft
Manda's Triumph. Large, abundant clusters of medium-double, pure white flowers. Each Per 10 Per 100 3 yr., field grown $\$0\ 50\ \$3\ 50\ \$25\ 00$	R. rugosa. Japanese Rose. Beautiful rich green, wrinkled foliage. Brilliant single red or white flowers in May and intermittently all Summer. These ripen into tiny tomato-like seed-
May Queen. Large double flowers of a light rose pink.  Each Per 10 Per 100	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1 yr., field grown \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00 2 and 3 yr., field grown 50 3 50	var. Conrad F. Meyers. A clear, large double rose of a silvery color.  Each Per 10
Newport Fairy. Single pink; a strong grower and abundant bloomer.  Each Per 10	Strong potted plants*\$0 75 \$6 00 var. Madame Geo. Bruant. Large double
2 and 3 yr., field grown	white flowers.  Each Per 10  Strong potted plants. *\$0 75 \$6 00
Each Per 10 3 yr., field grown \$0 50 \$3 50	var. New Century. Clear pink with light red center, large and double.  Each Per 10
Silver Moon. Extra large flowers of a brilliant silvery white with heavy yellow stamens. Fine foliage.	Strong potted plants*\$0 75 \$6 00  var. Sir Thomas Lipton. (White Century).  Considered the best double white rugosa hybrid.
1 yr., field grown	Each Per 10 Strong potted plants*\$0 75 \$6 00
South Orange Perfection. Dwarf, trailing habit; double flowers, blush pink at tips, changing to white.	R. setigera. Prairie Rose. Single, deep rose-colored flower. A splendid sort for natural planting.
Each Per 10 Per 100  3 yr., field grown	Each Per 10 Per 100 2 to 3 ft



## **Ornamental Vines**

LIMBING vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, and give shade and flowers over verandas and trellises. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly, neglected places, and make them beautiful with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

### **Ampelopsis**

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. This is the true Woodbine or "Five-fingered Ivy," Attractive leaves which turn a gorgeous crimson in Autumn.

I	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 yr., field grown \$0	35	\$2 50	\$18 00
Potted plants, 4-in. pots. *	50	4 00	30 00
Potted plants, 6-in. pots*	75	6 00	45 00

var. Englemanii. Practically identical with the Virginia Creeper.

-		Εa	ch	Per	10
2 yr., field grown		. \$0	35	\$2	50
Potted plants, 6-in.	pots	*	75	6	00
var. Pubescens.	Similar to	Α. α	uina	uefo	lia

var. Pubescens. Similar to A. quinquefolia but leaves a little larger and rougher.

Each Per 10 Per 100 2 yr., field grown . . . . . . \$0 35 \$2 50 \$18 00

A. tricuspidata Veitchii. Japanese or Boston Ivy. The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. Hardy and a rapid grower after it becomes established. Thrives under city conditions. Most popular vine for wall planting.

Each Per 10 Per 100 2 yr., field grown . . . . . . \*\$0 30 \$2 50 \$20 00 Potted plants, 4-in. pots . \* 50 4 00 30 00

var. Lowii. A new Japanese Ivy, possessing all the good points of the popular Japanese or Boston Ivy. The foliage is much smaller and deeply cut, giving it a beauty not possessed by the old sort.

Each Per 10 Per 100 2 yr., field grown......\*\$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00 Potted plants, 4-in. pots..\* 75 6 00 40 00

#### Aristolochia

Aristolochia Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. A strong, hardy-growing, tropical-looking vine.

Each Per 10
Potted plants, 6-in. pot. \$1 00 \$7 50

## Bignonia: Trumpet Vine

 Bignonia grandiflora.
 Trumpet Vine.
 July.

 Orange-red flowers.
 Each
 Per 10

 2 yr., field grown
 \$0 75
 \$5 00

 Potted plants, 6-in. pots
 1 00
 7 50

 B. radicans.
 Scarlet Trumpet Vine.
 July to

September. Our native species, with deep scarlet flowers.

#### Celastrus: Bittersweet

## Clematis

Clematis crispa. Marsh Clematis. Leaves compound and attractive. Flowers purple.

Potted plants, 5-in. pots.......\$1 00 \$8 50

C. paniculata. It is a strong, luxuriant grower, with light green foliage that is handsome in itself. At the close of August innumerable starlike flowers cover the vine in a sheet of fragrant white.

Each Per 10 Per 100 1 yr., field grown.....\$0 30 \$2 40 \$16 00 2 yr., field grown..... 40 3 00 20 00 Potted plants, 4-inch pots, 4 50 30 00 Potted plants, 5 and 6-in. pots..... 90 6 00 45 00

C. virginiana. Virgin's Bower. A native variety with white flowers.

Each Per 10
Potted plants, 5-inch pots......\$1 00 \$8 50

#### Euonymus

Euonymus radicans. Creeping Euonymus. An evergreen species, with small, glossy leaves. It clings to walls and rocks, for which it makes a splendid cover. Being of slow growth adapts it for covering low walls.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3 yr., field grown......\$0 50 \$3 50 \$25 00
Potted plants, 4-in. pots... 60 4 50 35 00

var. variegata. Similar to "radicans," except it has pretty creamy-white markings on the leaves. It can be used for the same purposes.

var. vegeta. This variety has beautiful glossy green leaves that are broader than the other varieties.

Each Per 10 Per 100
Potted plants, 4-in. pots. \*\$0 65 \$5 00 \$45 00

## Hedera: English Ivy

Hedera helix. English Ivy. A familiar evergreen vine, with thick, dark-green foliage. It grows in almost any soil, and is fond of shady places. Much used to cover buildings, rocks, trunks of trees, trellis work, graves and as an evergreen carpet beneath trees in places where grass will not grow.

Each Per 10 Per 100

#### Climbing Hydrangea

Potted plants, 4-in. pots..\*\$0 50

Potted plants, 4-in. pots..\*\$0 75

Hydrangea petiolaris; syn. Scandens. An odd and very showy vine with bright green leaves and broad, flat-topped clusters of flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100

\$30 00

\$4 00

\$6 00

## Lonicera. Honeysuckle

AVORITE vines, with flowers of exquisite fragrance. Strong, rapid growers in any soil or location. They are well adapted for all trellis work; for climbing over arbors and verandas; for training to posts and along fences. They are beautiful when allowed to ramble over trees and bushes in wild and natural ways; also useful for covering unsightly places and for retaining soil on slopes and banks.

Lonicera Japonica; var. Aurea Reticulata. Golden Honeysuckle. The leaves, nettled with golden yellow, are beautiful in themselves, and are valuable for color contrasts with other kinds. It is a good, hardy grower, with fragrant, cream-colored flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100 2 and 3 yr., field grown....\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 Potted plants, 6-in. pots... 75 6 00

var. brachypoda. Evergreen Honeysuckle. This variety is very similar in appearance to the well-known Hall's Honeysuckle.

Each Per 10 Per 100 2 and 3 yr., field grown....\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00

var. chinensis. The leaves are reddish green, often with purplish veins beneath. The profusion of buds are tinted with pink and open into very fragrant white and pink flowers. Very ornamental, but not so well suited for bank planting to prevent erosion.

Each Per 10 Per 100 2 and 3 yr., field grown....\$0 35 \$2 50 \$20 00 Potted plants, 6-in. pots... 75 5 00

var. Halleana. Hall's Honeysuckle. The most popular variety. Glossy, light-green leaves; strong, vigorous, half-evergreen habit, and a wealth of white and buff flowers, succeeded by occasional bloom until frost.

L. Brownii fuchsioides. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Differs widely from the Japanese forms, and is brilliant in bloom with its clusters of tubular scarlet flowers.

## Lycium: Matrimony Vine

Lycium chinense. A hardy plant that serves as a vine or shrub. Slender, drooping branches of easy culture and one of the best plants that will transform an unsightly bank or slope into a spot of beauty.

Each Per 10 Per 100

Each Per 10 Per 100
1 yr., field grown . . . . . \$0 25 \$2 00 \$16 00
2 and 3 yr., field grown . . . . 40 3 00 22 00

## Polygonum

Polygonum baldschuanicum. White flowers in late Summer. More hardy than Clematis paniculata in cold climates.

Potted plants, 5 and 6-in pots.....\$1 00 \$9 00

You will note that we offer many varieties of vines and roses in potted plants. This well-established stock usually gives quick results.

### Pueraria: Kudzu Vine

Pueraria Thunbergiana. Japanese Kudzu Vine. An extremely rapid-growing vine. It is an especially desirable vine for quick effects, and useful for hiding unsightly objects. The leaves are large and handsome.

Each Per 10
Potted plants, 5 and 6-in. pots . . . . . \$0 75 \$6 00

#### Solanum

**Solanum Dulcamara.** Washington Bower. Ornamental clusters of red berries during Autumn and early Winter. Attracts the birds.

Potted plants, 5 and 6-in. pots......\$1 00 \$9 00 \$75 00

#### Vinca: Periwinkle

Vinca minor. Myrtle or Periwinkle. A familiar evergreen creeper that bears blue flowers in early Spring.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 and 3 yr., field grown....\$0 30 \$2 00 \$16 00 Potted plants, 3-in. pots..\* 35 2 50 20 00

## Vitis: The Grapes

Vitis cordifolia. Frost or Winter Grape. Useful for producing natural effects.

Each Per 10

Potted plants, 5-in. pots.......\$0 75 \$6 00

V. Labrusca. Fox Grape. A rapid-growing, strong, native vine, with large, purplish-black fruit.

V. vulpina. (Riparia). Frost Grape. Useful for producing natural effects. Small purplish-black fruit.

Each Per 10 2 and 3 yr., field grown.......\$0 40 \$3 00

#### Wisteria

Wisteria Chinensis. Chinese Wisteria. Flowers pale blue, fragrant. It withstands the smoke. Popular with all planters. Most desirable for the pergola or to climb upon the trunk of dead trees.

 Each
 Per 10

 Potted plants, 6-in. pots
 \*\$1
 25
 \$10
 00

 3 to 4 ft., stocky
 \* 1
 75
 15
 00

 4 to 5 ft., stocky
 \* 2
 50
 20
 00

var. alba. A beautiful white-flowering form of our common Wisteria that possesses the stronggrowing, hardy qualities of its parent. The large sizes offered will give very quick results.

	Ea	en	Per	10
2 to 3 ft	*\$1	25	\$10	00
Potted plants, 6-in. pots	* 1	50	12	50
3 to 4 ft				
4 to 5 ft.) Very stocky	(* 3	50	30	00
5 to 6 ft.	$\begin{cases} * & 3 \\ * & 5 \end{cases}$	00	45	00



There's joy in a border of old-fashioned flowers like this that gives an uninterrupted succession of bloom during the open months of the year.

## Hardy Perennial Plants

T is no wonder that these grand, old-fashioned, hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity, because there is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom; and when the wooded shrubs are almost bare of flowers in July and August these little plants may be depended upon to make a grand display. Year after year they reappear and flower abundantly, requiring scarcely any attention.

The size mentioned in the descriptions indicates the approximate height that the plant may be

expected to attain at maturity. The months represent the season of bloom.

Our experience in past years has taught us that express is the safest method of shipping perennials because of their perishable nature. We therefore reserve the right to ship in this manner when, in our judgment, it seems advisable. Orders for a few plants only, can be sent by Parcel Post.

## Prices of Perennials, except where otherwise noted, are \$0.25 each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100

ACHILLEA Eupatorium. FERN-LEAVED YAR-ROW. 4 to 5 feet. Yellow flowers all Summer.

A. millefolium roseum. Rosy MILFOIL. 2 feet. June to August. (R) "Amaranth Purple."
A. Ptarmica Fl. Pl. "The Pearl." 2 feet.

Small double white flowers in July.

AEGOPODIUM Podagraria variegata. Gout-WEED. A small creeping plant with white-margined foliage. Will grow in shady places next to house foundations. Price, \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

AGROSTEMMA Coronaria. 1½ to 2 feet. ne to August. (R) "Amaranth Purple" and June to August. (R) "Rhodamine Purple."

var. Hybrida Walkeri. 2 to 3 feet. Similar to Coronaria but taller. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

ALYSSUM saxatile; var. compactum. GOLD-EN TUFT. 1 foot. Yellow flowers in April and

May.

AMSONIA salicifolia. A shrub-like plant 2 feet in height with pale blue flowers from May to July. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

ANCHUSA Italica; var. Dropmore. 5 feet. June and July. (R) "Smalt Blue." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

Japanese Anemones

These flowers resemble a large, single rose, and are among the most beautiful of Autumn flowers. Price of all varieties: \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

ANEMONE Japonica; var. alba. Pure white. var. Queen Charlotte. Large rose-like flowers

of beautiful silvery-pink color.

var. Rubra. Rosy red with yellow stamens. ANTHEMIS tinctoria; var. Kelwayii. HARDY MARGUERITE. 2 feet. June to August. "Empire to Barium Yellow."

Aquilegia Columbine

AQUILEGIA californica hybrid. 2 to 2½ feet. A single, long spurred variety in mixed colors of red, blue, white and yellow. Mid-May to July.

A. Canadensis. The native hybrid red and

yellow columbine.

A. Chrysantha. 2 feet. Long spurred flowers of clear yellow.

A. Coerulea. Large, long spurred, single white, touched with lilac. May.

A. Flabellata; var. nana alba. Short spurred, pure white.



#### $\mathbf{p}$ $\mathbf{E}$ R $\mathbf{E}$ L N I S

AQUILEGIA—Continued

A. Helene. Large, short spurred. Dark blue with white corolla. (R) "Deep Soft Bluish Violet" to "Bradley's Violet."

A. Nivea grandiflora. Large, single, medium

spurs. Pure white.

A. Vulgaris. Single. Medium spurs. Flowers vary from (R) "Dark Dull Purple" to "Deep Rose Pink" with inner petals lighter.

var. Alba. Short spurred, pure white and double.

ARABIS Alpina. ROCK CRESS. 6 inches. White flowers in April and May.

var. Nana compacta. 3 inches. Somewhat dwarfer and more compact than the former.

A. Rosea. Flowers rose colored.

ARMERIA formosa. SEA-PINK OR THRIFT. 1 to 1½ feet. April to August. Excellent for rock gardens or edgings. (R) "Mallow Pink."

A. Maritima. 3 to 6 inches. Similar to but

more dwarf than A. formosa.

var. Splendens. Color is deeper and more brilliant than in the above varieties. (R) "Rose Color.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. BUTTERFLY WEED. 2 feet. Orange-colored flowers in July and August. Price, \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

#### Asters

#### Hardy Perennial Types

ASTER Datschie.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet. Small white

A. Gertrude. More dwarf than other varieties.

Flowers a flesh pink. A. Grandiflora.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet. (R) Between a "Petunia Violet" and "Negrosin Violet." \$0.30each; \$2.25 per 10.

A. Melphone. 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Light blue with

white markings.

A. Novae Angliae. New England Aster or Starwort. 3 to 5 feet. Showy flowers of a rich violet.

A. Robert Parker. Clear pale lilac with

yellow center.

A. Shortii. 3 to 4 feet. A late variety with

pale violet flowers.

A. Tatarica. 4 to 6 feet high. Distinct and rigid. Flowers clear lavender, with conspicuous yellow stamens.

#### Astilbe: Meadow Sweet

ASTILBE Chinensis. Light rose pink panicles. (R) "Pale Rhodonite Pink." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

A. Japonica. June. Feathery panicles of white flowers. \$0.25 each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00

per 100.

A. Lemoinei Pyramidalis. 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Small double white flowers. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

A. Multiflora compacta. White flowers in

June. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

AUBRIETIA Deltoides. PURPLE ROCK CRESS. 4 to 6 inches. April and May. (R) "Hortense Violet." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Plant Perennials this year in the flower bed where you have been using Annuals. Each year you have to replace the Annuals, whereas the Perennials come up season after season with very little extra work or expense.

BAPTISIA Australis. FALSE INDIGO. June Pea-shaped flowers. (R) "Grayish Blue Violet." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY.

var. The Bride White.

var. Giant Rose. 6 to 8 inches. Pink flowers. BOCCONIA cordata. PLUME POPPY. 8 feet. White flowers July and August.

BOLTONIA asteroides. FALSE CHAMOMILE. 5 feet. White. August to September.

B. Latisquama. 5 to 6 feet. A pale pink variety. (R) "Phlox Pink."

B. Latisquama Nana. 2 feet. A dwarf variety of the above.

CALIMERIS Incisa. STARWORT. 12 to 18 inches. Pale lavender flowers. July to September. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

Campanula: Bellflowers

CAMPANULA Carpatica. CARPATHIAN HAREBELL. 6 to 8 inches. (R) "Lavender Violet." June and July.

var. Alba. A pure white variety.
C. Glomerata. 1 to 2 feet. Double white flowers. Very attractive.

C. Latifolia macrantha. 18 inches. May and

June. (R) "Hyacinth Violet."
C. Medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. Large bells in panicles of various colors. June and July. Really a biennial and lives but two years.

var. Calycanthema. CUP AND SAUCER CANTERBURY BELLS. 2 feet. Large bells with a frill at their base in mixed colors of purple, pink and white.

C. Persicifolia; var. Alba. PEACH-LEAVED Bellflower. 2 feet. Spikes of white. June and

var. Grandiflora. Large double white flowers. C. Pyramidalis. CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. 4 feet. A tall variety with large purple bells. August.

C. Rapunculoides. 3 feet. Violet flowers. June to August. (R) "Amparo Purple."
C. Trachelium. COVENTRY BELLS. 3 feet.

Mauve flowers. June and July.

CARYOPTERIS incana (mastacanthus). BLUE SPIREA OR VERBENA SHRUB. A shrubby plant growing about 1½ to 2 feet high. Valued for its wealth of clear, blue flowers during September. Needs Winter protection north of Washington, D. C. (R) "Pale Violet Blue." \*\$0.25 each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

CASSIA Marylandica. 3 to 4 feet. July and

August. (R) "Apricot Yellow.

#### Centaurea

Prices of all varieties: \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

CENTAUREA Dealbata. KNAPWEED. 9 to 12 inches. Thistle-like flowers. (R) "Light Phlox Purple."

C. Montana. Perennial Cornflower. 1½ feet. Violet-blue flowers from June to September.

var. Alba. Pure white flowers. var. Rosea. Rose-colored flowers.

CEPHALARIA Alpina. 5 feet. (R) "Pale Greenish Yellow." June and July. \$0.30 each; (R) "Pale \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow in Summer. 10 inches. Gray foliage with white flowers in Mav.

Prices of Perennials, except where otherwise noted, are 25 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100

## Hardy Chrysanthemums

E offer an assortment of hardy varieties, including several well-marked types. They flower profusely in October and resist early frosts, and are, therefore, showy and beautiful after everything else in the garden has been killed. They are excellent for cut flowers and bouquets. Sure bloomers and satisfactory growers that attain a height of from 2 to 3 feet. Although classed as perennials, these plants are sometimes apparently short lived, because of the lack of proper Winter protection. Best results can be expected if heavy mulches, such as manures, etc., are avoided, using only a dry, light mulch, such as straw or like material.

> Prices of all Chrysanthemums except where otherwise noted are \$0.25 each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100

### Pompon Chrysanthemums

Arabella. Deep purplish pink. (R) "Asterpurple." 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

Blushing Bride. Pale pink.
Clara. 2 to 2½ feet. White with yellow center.
Fashion. 3 feet. White, shading to straw color toward the center.

Julia Legravere. Rich garnet. Late. "Ox Blood Red." \$0.35 each; \$2.50 per 10.
Largretto. 3 to 3½ feet. Dull old-rose. "Hellebore Red."

May Suydam. Dwarf grower. Beautiful, large, old-gold flowers. Late. (R) "Ochraceous Buff." \$0.35 each; \$2.50 per 10.

Patterson. 3 feet. "Lemon Chrome." A clear yellow.

Queen of Whites. Large white flowers. St. Illoria. 2 feet. A mallow pink. "Pale Amaranth Pink."

Sunset. Bronze yellow. (R) "Empire Yellow" overlaid with bronze.

## **Button Chrysanthemums**

Brown Bessie. 1½ to 2 feet. Mah brown. (R) Lighter than "Morocco Red." Eagle d'Or. 3 feet. Clear yellow. "Lemon Chrome."

## Double Japanese Chrysanthemums

Rather larger than the Pompon varieties. Double yellow. Double pink.

Chrome.'

## Early Flowering Chrysanthemums

Varieties of this type flower earlier than other Colors are more beautiful, individual flowers larger, but plants are not quite as hardy. Sometimes do not live through Winters out of doors, even if protected. Prices of Early-flowering Chrysanthemums: \$0.35 each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Eden. Compact flowers, light magenta pink. (R) "Tourmaline Pink."

L'argentenillois. Outer petals carmine red, inner petals old gold.

La Garronne. Ox blood red. A beautiful variety.

Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. Single pink flowers with daisy-like yellow center. (R) "Pale Rhodo-

Normandie. Pale pink flowers of open growth. Yellow center. (R) "Pale Persian Lilac."

Outer petals light yellow; inner Primarere. petals lemon yellow.

## Shasta Daisv

Chrysanthemum Hybridum. White flowers during the Summer.

var. Nipponicum. 2 feet. A bushy variety, producing large flowers in late Autumn. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

CLEMATIS tubulosa. 2 to 3 feet. (R) "Pallid Bluish Violet." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

var. Davidiana. 4 feet. (R) "Light Bluish Violet."

CONVALLARIA Majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VAL-LEY. 6 inches. A shade-loving plant preferring a d ep rich soil, growing successfully under trees and shrubbery. May. \*\$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

## Coreopsis

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. 3 feet. Yellow flowers. (R) "Light Cadmium."

C. Rosea. 1 foot. (R) "Pale Amaranth Pink." C. Verticillata. 1½ to 2 feet. (R) "Lemon





#### E E

Delphinium: Larkspur

DELPHINIUM Belladonna. 2½ to 3 feet. (R) "Forget-me-not Blue." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per

10; \$18.00 per 100.

D. Chinense. 1 to 1½ feet. Flowers in varying shades of violet, blue and white. (R) "Smalt Blue," "Sky Blue" and "Spectrum Violet." \$0.25 each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100.

D. Fanny Stormath. 2½ to 3 feet. Flowers

an iridescent indigo-blue with violet spurs. (R) "Phenyl Blue." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00

per 100.

D. Formosum. 2 to 3 feet. Dark blue and white-eyed flowers. (R) "Phenyl Blue." \$0.25 each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100.

D. Gold Medal Hybrids. Single and double

flowers, and in various shades of blue and purple. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

D. Sebia; var. Compacta. A tall, cut-leaved variety of compact growth. Flowers, blue and white. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

DIANTHUS barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. 11/2 feet. In May and June they flower in clusters of

red, pink and white and many variations.
var. Newport Pink. Clear light salmon pink.
(R) "Eosine Pink." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10;

\$18.00 per 100.

D. Latifolius Atrococcineus Fl. Pl. Blooms continually through the Summer. Fragrant and of a velvety, dark-carmine color. (R) Darker than "Pomegranate Purple." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

#### Hardy Pinks

Dianthus Plumarius. They are valued for edging, also in rockeries. Clove-scented flowers in May and June.

#### Named Varieties of Hardy Pinks

Comet. Double flowers. Violet-pink with a carmine center. (R) "Amaranth Pink."

Single variety, similar in color to Cyclops.

"Comet.

Diamond. Unusually fragrant white flowers. Almost equal in size and beauty to a cultivated carnation. Excellent foliage.

Excelsior. Fragrant, large double flowers of

lilac-pink. (R) "Amaranth Pink."

Her Majesty. Double white. Resembles Diamond, but with fringed petals.

Homer. Fringed variety. Similar in color to 'Comet.'

Juliette. Double flowers having white petals edged with maroon.

Lord Byron. Small, very double flowers of a deep violet-pink. (R) "Tyrian Pink."

Marion. Fringed double flowers of a bluish-

pink spotted at the center with carmine. "Amaranth Pink."

Scoticus. Semi-double. White with maroon center, finely fringed.

Snow. Similar to but more deeply and finely fringed than "Her Majesty."

Souvenir de Salle. Large double flowers of pale lilac pink. Excellent foliage. (R) "Pale Amaranth Pink."

DICENTRA Spectabilis; syn. Dielytra. BLEEDING HEART. 1 to 2 feet. (R) "Deep Rose Pink." May to July. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

## Digitalis: Foxglove

Popular old-fashioned biennials that grow 4 to 5 feet and flower during June and July.

Digitalis Gloxinaeflora in white, purple and

rose colors.

D. Grandiflora. Spikes of palest yellow.

ERIGERON grandiflora elatoir. BANE. 1 foot. (R) "Lilac." June and July.

ERYNGIUM Amethystium. SEA HOLLY. 2 feet. July to September. (R) "Campanula Blue." EUPATORIUM ageratoides. 3 to 4 feet. White flowers during August and September.

E. Coelestinum. MIST FLOWER. 18 to 24 ches. Azure-blue. (R) "Venetian Blue." inches.  $(\mathbf{R})$ Flowers from August until frost.

E. Purpureum. JOE PYE WEED. 4 to 6 feet. (R) "Tourmaline Pink."

### Hardy Ferns

These can be used to advantage in many locations, especially in shaded nooks and corners where other things will not thrive. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

## Funkia or Plantain Lily

FUNKIA Aurea Variegata. 1 foot. Variegated yellow and green leaves. Flowers penciled with palest mauve. \$0.25 each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100.

F. Coerulea. 2 to 3 feet. White flowers heavily striped with (R) "Mauve." \$0.25 each; \$1.75 per

10; \$14.00 per 100.

F. Lancifolia. 1 to 2 feet. White overlaid with (R) "Deep Lavender." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

F. Undulata Media Picta. Purple flowers and green leaves variegated with white. \$0.30 each;

\$2.25 per 10.

GAILLARDIA Grandiflora. BLANKET FLOWER. 2 feet. Conspicuous for their constant succession of bloom from June until frost. (R) "Scarlet Red" and "Cadmium Yellow."

GERANIUM Sanguineum. CRANE'S BILL.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet. A suitable plant for rock gardens. (R) "Purple."

**GEUM coccineum.** (Avens). 1 foot. Flowers (R) "Scarlet Red."

GILLENIA Trifoliata. BOWMAN'S ROOT. May and June. Star-shaped white flowers. \$0.35 each; \$2.50 per 10.

GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. 3 to 4 feet. Flower

white, lightly touched with pink.

G. paniculata. 2½ feet. A more dwarf and spreading variety, with pinkish-white flowers.

#### Helenium

Price of all varieties: \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per

10; \$18.00 per 100.

HELENIUM autumnale; var. Rubrum. feet. Brown-eyed flowers of yellow overlaid with (R) "Scarlet."

var. Superbum. Yellow." 5 feet. (R) "Cadmium

H. Riverton Beauty. 3 feet. Golden yellow flowers with dark brown centers.

HELIANTHEMUM mutabile. 9 to 12 inches. May to July. Mixed colors in white. (R) "Rose Pink" and "Rose Color."

Prices of Perennials, except where otherwise noted, are 25 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100

## Helianthus

Perennial Sunflowers

HELIANTHUS Maximiliana. 5 to 6 feet. Very large flowers in clusters that are excellent for cutting. (R) "Empire Yellow."

H. Mollis. Hairy Sunflower. 3 to 5 feet.

H. Molins. Harry Sunhower. 5 to 5 feet. Large, solitary flowers. (R) "Empire Yellow."
H. orgyalis. 6 to 8 feet. Small flowers borne in tall spikes. (R) "Empire Yellow."
H. Soleil d'Or. Double yellow flowers. (R) "Lemon Chrome." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

Lemon Chrome." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

H. Wolly Dod. A fine September flowering

variety, single yellow flowers. HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. 3 feet. Orangecolored flowers about 2 inches in diameter. July to October. (R) "Light Cadmium."

H. Scabra Major. 4 feet. Flowers borne on long, slender stems. (R) "Light Cadmium."

### Yellow Day Lilies

HEMEROCALLIS flava. 4 to 5 feet. Lemon yellow. June. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

H. FULVA. TAWNY DAY LILY. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers (R) "Salmon Orange" overlaid with "Coral Red." June and July. \$0.30 each; \$2.25

var. Flore Plena; syn. Xwanso. A double-flowering variety of the above. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

H. Thunbergii. 3 feet. Medium-sized flowers of a bright, buttercup yellow. June and July.

HESPERIS matronalis. SWEET ROCKET. 21/2 feet. Showy spikes of fragrant purple flowers. (R) "Phlox Purple" shading lighter.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. 1½ feet. Colo varies from (R) "Rose Red" to "Begonia Rose." May to September. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

#### Hollyhocks

Price of all varieties: \*\$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

The Double-flowering Hollyhocks. Very perfect in form and preferred by most planters. offer them in colors: Red, White, Rose, Yellow.

Single-flowering Hollyhocks. Some still prefer this type, which we offer in assorted colors.

### Hypericum

HYPERICUM Calycinum. Aaron's Beard. 1 foot. Spreads rapidly by suckers, and is good for low borders or as a ground cover under trees. Not very hardy. \*\$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100. **H. Moserianum.** Goldflower. 2 feet. A

H. Moserianum. bushy variety and handsome for use in the shrub border. \*\$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100

IBERIS sempervirens. HARDY CANDYTUFT. Pure white flowers. A beautiful dwarf plant with evergreen foliage. Valued in borders and rockeries and for edgings. April and May.

Inula helenium. 3 feet. A somewhat coarse plant with large, downy leaves. Yellow flowers. \$0.35 each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

## Iris. Fleur-de-Lis

OPULAR herbaceous plants that come up year after year, and each season become stronger and more floriferous than the previous. Their colorings have a wide range and many are delicate in pencilings of softest shades.

In the following descriptions the upper petals of the flowers are referred to as standards, while the lower petals are known as falls.

#### German Iris (Iris Germanica)

The German Iris begins flowering about the middle of May and continues in bloom nearly four weeks.

Prices of German Iris, except where otherwise noted, are \$0.25 each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100.

Adonis. Coloring is dark and rich. Violet standards, falls of a dusky mulberry purple. Earliest to flower. (R) Falls a "Mulberry Purple;" standards, "Hyacinth Violet."

Blue Sky. Medium size. Standards delicate. bluish lavender, forming a contrast to the purple falls. (R) Standards, "Light Hyssop Violet;" falls, "Hyacinth Violet."

Chamelon. Medium size, slightly fragrant. Deep lavender standards, violet-purple falls. (R) Standards, "Lavender Violet;" falls, "Petunia Violet."

Charlotte Patty. Standards a golden yellow; falls lightly feathered and veined with maroon. (R) Standards, "Empire Yellow;" falls veined with "Madder Brown" Madder Brown."

Fairy Queen. Dwarf; late flowering variety. White, falls veined with blue. (R) Between "Hyacinth Violet" and "Cotinga Purple."

Garrick. Orchid type of flower, with opal lights in the sun. Standards pale mauve; falls a light violet. (R) Standards, "Light Mauve;" falls, "Petunia Violet." General Aganemon. Pure white standards, falls tinted and veined with (R) "Pansy Violet." Leopold. Darkest of the yellow types. Stand-

ards bronze yellow, falls are heavily veined, with a dark, reddish maroon.

Lilacina. The coloring is most delicate; white standards are lightly traced, tipped with lavender; white falls have a dark bar at their base radiating into violet lines.

Madame Chereau. Color, white with both standards and falls delicately fringed and tipped with a soft, bluish violet.

Madame de Brabant. The standards are tinted with ever-changing lights of mauve and pale violet and enhanced by the velvet texture of the falls that are heavily veined with (R) "Pansy Violet."

Madame de Bonne. Large and attractive. Standards and falls are a clear, amber yellow.

Pauline. A charming late variety, uniform in color, of palest blue overlaid with a lilac iridescence. (R) "Lavender Violet."

Viola. Large, delicately fragrant flowers of a light violet. (R) Standards, "Mauve;" falls, "Manganese Violet."

William III. A distinct type because of the unusual color. The lilac standards and darker veined falls are flushed with a pinkish light that gives to the whole flower a rose tint in the open. A handsome, free bloomer. \$0.35 each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.



#### P E R E I L

## Japan Iris (Iris Kaempferi)

These flower about the middle of June. Best results are obtained by planting them in rich, moist soil.

Prices of all varieties, \$0.40 each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100. Order by Name or Number. No. 18. Hatsushimo. First Frost. Large.

single white flowers.

No. 19. Kimi-no-megumi. Medium size. Standards (R) "Pansy Violet" edged with white. Falls, white lightly veined with (R) "Spectrum Violet."

No. 22. Shishi-ikari. Six petals. (R) "Velvety Mulberry Purple," fading to a "Pansy Purple."

No. 25. Sakata. Large, single flowers. Falls a (R) "Pale Wistaria Violet," delicately veined with "Violet."

Tsurugi-no-mai. Medium size. No. 39. The six broad petals are a uniform carmine violet. (R) "Rood's Violet."

No. 46. Koki-no-iro. Very large. Six broad petals of a dark velvety purple with the yellow bars radiating into white lines. (R) "Hyacinth Violet.

No. 48. Tora-odori. Six petals. Medium shade of blue, fading lighter, veined with violet.

Japan Iris. (Mixed.) 0.30 each; 2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

#### Various Varieties of Iris

Siberian Iris. Splendid for naturalistic plant-(R) "Raisin Purple" ing along water edges. veined with white.

Iris florentina alba. White flowers very early

in Spring.

LATHRYUS latifolius. Perennial Sweet PEA. Vine-like plant, grows 8 to 10 feet, blooming from July to September. Pea-shaped flowers are borne in loose clusters. Deep violet-pink. (R) "Mallow Purple." \$0.40 each; \$3.00 per 10.

LIATRIS elegans. Blazing Star or Gay FEATHER. 4 to 5 feet. July and August. (R) "Light Phlox Purple."

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. 2 to 3 feet. A native plant. Its spikes of deep carmine flowers are borne during September. (R) "Carmine."

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica. MALTESE CROSS. The flowers are borne in rounded terminal hads. Color is a (R) "Scarlet Red."

L. Viscaria fl. pl. About 1 foot. heads.

spikes of light violet-red flowers in June. (R) "Rhodamine Purple."

LYSIMACHIA clethriodes. About 1 foot. White flowers in terminal panicles. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

L. Nummularia. CREEPING JENNY. Prostrate plant valued as a ground cover. Light yellow flowers in June.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. Rose Loose STRIFE. 5 feet. Pinkish-purple flowers from July to September. Lovely for water-side planting. (R) "Phlox Purple."

MONARDA. 3 to 4 feet in height with striking

flowers during June and July.

M. didyma splendens. OSWEGO TEA. (R)
"Scarlet Red" flowers.

var. Violaceae. Light violet-red. (R) Approaching a "Rhodamine Purple."

MYOSOTIS Palustris semperflorens. 8 to 10 Flowers in loose clusters. A profuse inches. bloomer. May to September.

**ŒNOTHERA Fraseri.** Yellow flowers in June. (R) "Lemon Chrome." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

**C.** fruticosa major. SUNDROP. 1 to 2 feet. A bushy, red-stemmed variety. Flowers (R) "Lemon Chrome." June and July.

Œ. Missouriensis. Dwarf variety, with bright vellow flowers.

**CE.** speciosa.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet. A pure white variety, with exceptionally large, slightly fragrant flowers.



Pachysandra, an Evergreen ground cover. See prices below.

Pachysandra terminalis. Japanese Spurge. The foliage, which is of a dark green color, remains attractive throughout the entire year, making this little plant one of the most attractive for decorating partially shaded places where it is often difficult to get grass established.

		0 Per 1000
From 2½-in. pots*\$0 20 \$1	50 \$12 0	0 \$90 00
	00 15 0	

## Peonies

PEONIES are very hardy, of easy culture and almost free from attacks of insects and disease. The flowers are of rare beauty and lend themselves to a variety of uses. They are charming for cutting, for growing in flower or shrubbery border, and because of their great diversity of color, form and fragrance, they have unlimited possibilities for artistic landscape effects.

#### White and Tinted Varieties

Candidissima. Full center, medium size. Large pure white guards with a center of palest sulphur yellow. \*\$0.75 each; \$6.00 per 10.

**Duchess de Nemours.** Medium size. Center is tinted a pale lemon yellow with guards of purest white. Early to mid-season. \*\$0.60 each; \$5.00 per 10.

**Duke of Wellington.** Large and double. Buds tinted like a Tea Rose, opening into white flowers, shaded with delicate pale yellow towards center. \*\$0.75 each; \$6.00 per 10.

Festiva Maxima. Very large, very double and full. The guard petals are a faint pink when opening, fading later to white; the center is tinted cream and prominently flecked with carmine. Season early to comparatively late. \*\$0.60 each; \$5.00 per 10.

Golden Harvest. Medium size. The large guard petals are a delicate peach blossom pink; the center is a clear cream. Mid-season. \*\$0.60 each; \$5.00 per 10.

Joan of Arc. Small to medium, white tinged with light yellow. \*\$0.60 each; \$5.00 per 10.

La Tulipe. Medium to large. Compact blooms of a pale lilac-pink, fading lighter and sometimes marked with carmine. \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Madame Coste. Medium to large. Center a yellowish cream fading to cream white, flecked with carmine; guard petals a very pale pink. Early. \*\$0.50 each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Madame Jules Calot. Large. The center is palest pink and cream white; the guards are a light cameo pink. The general effect of the bloom is of white tinted with splashes of pink. Mid-season. \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10; \$60.00 per 100.

Marie Lemoine. Large, in a tight, compact head. Color a deep cream, occasionally carmine tipped. Very late. \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Queen Victoria. Large and rather loose. Color

Queen Victoria. Large and rather loose. Color is very beautiful in palest tones of pink and yellow, fading to cream white. Late \*\$0.60 each; \$5.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

PAPAVER Orientalis. ORIENTAL POPPY. 3 feet. These immense scarlet flowers are brilliant masses against shrubbery or evergreen borders. June and July. (R) "Scarlet."

PARDANTHUS sinensis. BLACKBERRY LILY. 2 feet. Small lily-shaped, orange-colored flowers, spotted with carmine, and blackberry-like seeds. Thrive in shady places. (R) "Capucine Yellow."

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. 4 to 5 feet. Scarlet flowers. July to August.

P. Coerulea. 18 inches. Large, individual flowers with a throat of (R) "Pansy Violet" and a lip of "Gentian Blue." June and July.

P. Diffusa. 1 to 2 feet. Light purple flowers. June and July. (R) "Mathews Purple."
P. Pubescens. 2 feet. Small lilac flowers

P. Pubescens. 2 feet. Small lilac flowers with a white bearded lip. (R) "Lilac." May to July.

#### Pink-flowering Peonies

Auguste Villaume. Very large, brilliant deep rose pink. Flowers later than most varieties. \*\$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10.

Insignis. Medium size. The ball-like crown is pale pink, shading to cream on the tips and edges of the petals. The guards are large and of a deep Tyrian pink. Very showy for landscape effects. Mid-season. \*\$0.75 each; \$6.00 per 10.

La Superba. Large. The color of the guards

La Superba. Large. The color of the guards is a deep, satiny rose; that of the crown is several tones lighter, fading gradually to a pale salmon. Mid-season. (R) "Rose Color." \*\$0.50 each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Albert Crousse. Large, full and compact. The coloring is like that of a delicate pink rose and is uniform throughout. One of the most beautiful lighter pink varieties. Mid-season to late. (R) "Rose Pink." \*\$1.25 each: \$10.00 per 10.

Madam Ducel. Medium to large. Guard and

Madam Ducel. Medium to large. Guard and crown petals differentiated. Guard petals cerise, central petals much lighter, being white or silver tipped and having salmon tinge when first opening. \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. Very large, flat and full. A brilliant and very deep rese-pink approaching the Tyrian. Slightly silver tipped. Mid-season. (R) "Deep Rose Pink." \*\$0.75 each; \$6.00 per 10.

### Red-flowering Peonies

Augustin d'Hour. Medium to large. Guard and center petals differentiated. Dark rose-red. (R) A shade between "Rose Color" and "Amaranth Purple." Mid-season. \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Delachei. Medium size. One of the most beautiful and darkest of the red varieties; a very dark rose-red with a slight purple tinge. Midseason. (R) "Amaranth Purple." \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Felix Crousse. Exceptionally perfect in form and color. A clear brilliant red suggesting that of a Jack Rose. Free mid-season bloomer. (R) Darker than "Tyrian Rose." \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

L' Eclatante. Large, dark, rich rose-red with a slight purplish tinge. \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Louis Van Houttei. Medium size. Very loose in structure, showing yellow stamens when in full bloom. A rich rose-red. Mid-season. (R) More of a violet than "Tyrian Rose." \*\$0.60 each; \$5.00 per 10.

Rubra Triumphans. Large globular flowers. Color is a dark garnet. (R) "Amaranth Purple." \*\$0.75 each; \$6.00 per 10.

In describing colors of flowers in our catalog Ridgway's Color Chart has been used as our color guide. This chart has been used as a standard guide by many Garden Clubs, and by its use much greater accuracy is possible in selecting flowering plants. Wherever a description in this catalog is preceded by the capital "R" the reference is to this Color Chart.

#### P R E N L



In this garden Hardy Phlox reigns supreme, giving a quantity of bloom that few other plants can equal.

## Phlox

Phlox decussata; syn. Paniculata. During the dry, hot Summer weather, when vegetation generally looks at its worst, these plants can be depended upon to brighten the garden with their brilliant blooms. Possibly there is no other class of perennials that plays a more important part in garden making. Although of easy culture, these plants will give best results when grown in fertile soil. Every garden, large or small, has a space which can accommodate these familiar old favorites.

#### Prices of Phlox, except where otherwise noted, are \$0.25 each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100

Aurora Borealis. Very tall variety. A brilliant deep pink. (R) "Tyrian Rose."

Baron Van Dedem. Deep coral-pink. Darker than (R) "Begonia Rose."

Braga. Large individual flowers, shading from a tone lighter than (R) "Tyrian Red" to "Mallow Purple."

Champs Elysees. Violet red. Betw. "Aster Purple" and "Rhodamine Purple." Coquilicot. Scarlet.

Coran d'Ache. (R) Between a "Tyrian Rose" and "Rose Color."

**Daybreak.** Very attractive. (R) A light "Rose Pink.

Eclaireur. Light (R) "Mallow Purple." Light violet-pink, with a red eye.

Elizabeth Campbell. An excellent, clear, deep

\$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Europea. A beautiful variety. Large individual downer of circles in the control of Large individual flowers of pinkish-white with carmine eyes.

\$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100. F. G. Van Lassburg. Pure white. One of the most beautiful white varieties that we offer.

General van Heutz. Individually large and showy flowers the color of crushed strawberries. (R) Deeper than "Begonia Rose."

Geo. A. Strohlein. One of the best reds.
(R) Between a "Tyrian Rose" and "Rose Red."
Hervor. A light rose-red. (R) Lighter than
"Tyrian Rose."

Mre Lond.

Mrs. Jenkins. A handsome pure white variety. Ornament. Uniform shade of dark pink.
Peachblow. Delicate pink. (R) "Rose Pink.'

Fine foliage and beautiful flowers.

Pearl. Beautiful pure white flowers in extra large heads. A late bloomer. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Bright reddish violet with a (R) "Rhodamine Purple." Rosenberg. carmine center.

Widar. Violet with large, white center. "Petunia Violet."

PHLOX SUBULATA. Moss or Mountain A low-growing, half-creeping evergreen that is buried in very early Spring beneath a multitude of little flowers. It is a splendid thing for a ground cover in barren places, for rockeries and bedding.

var. Alba. White.

var. Atropurpurea. Purplish pink.  $(\mathbf{R})$ "Mallow Purple."

var. Lilacina. Light lilac.

#### Various Phlox

Phlox Divaricata; var. Laphami (Perry's ariety). 1½ feet. (R) "Light Chicory Biue" Variety). flowers with purple eyes in May and June. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Phlox Ovata; syn. Carolina. MOUNTAIN PHLOX. Grows about a foot high and bears masses of purplish-pink flowers in June. (R)

Rhodamine Purple.

Phlox Suffruticosa; var. Miss Lingard. feet. A superior variety, both on account of its foliage and flowers. The white flowers shade to delicate pink. Very early and free flowering.

\*\$0.25 each; \$1.75 per 10; \$14.00 per 100.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica. OBEDIENT PLANT.

3 feet. (R) Soft "Phlox Pink," in tall, full spikes that bloom continually from July to September.

PLATYCODON grandiflora. "Light Violet" and darker. var. Alba. White. 2 feet.

P. Mariesi. 1 foot. Dwarf and more bushy. Colors various. (R) "White, Light Violet, Dark Violet and Violet Ultramarine."



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 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{PLUMBAGO larpent } & \textbf{LEAD WORT. 8 inches.} \\ \textbf{A profusion of (R) "Dull Violet Blue" flowers the} \\ \textbf{latter part of the Summer.} & \textbf{Thrives in shady loca-} \end{array}$ tions

POLYGONUM compactum. 18 inches. Creamwhite bloom. Reddish-green foliage. August and

September.

PRIMULA veris. ENGLISH COWSLIP. 6 to 12 inches. Clustered flowers above tiny rosettes of foliage in yellows, bronze and reds.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. beautiful plants, with feathery foliage and blooms like painted daisies, are truly an artist's flower. June and July. The plants we offer have flowers shading through whites and pinks to carmine.

P. Uliginosum. 4 to 5 feet. Large, pure white flowers that are almost 3 inches in diameter. July

and August.

RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl. BUTTERCUP. This is the little double Buttercup.

RUDBECKIA laciniata fl. pl. "GOLDEN GLOW." 5 to 6 feet. From July to September the tall, swaying stems are aglow with golden yellow flowers.

R. Newmanii. 2 feet. Large orange-colored flowers with black centers. Resemble Black-eyed Susans. June to September. [R] "Light Cad-

mium.

R. Purpurea. GIANT PURPLE CONE-FLOWER. 3 to 4 feet. Large purplish-pink flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. July and October. (R)

Rosolane Purple.

SALVIA Azure; var. Grandiflora. BLUE age. 3 to 4 feet. Long spikes of blue flowers borne in profusion during August and September. Protect in Winter. (R) Shading from deep to pale "Campanula Blue." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

S. farinacea. 2 to 3 feet. Sky blue flowers from August until frost. 80.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

SAPONARIA caucasica; var. flore pleno. BOUNCING BET. 2 feet. Phlox-like flowers of white and lilac-pink. (R "Pale Amaranth Pink." July to October.

S. Ocymoides. A creeping plant with rosy

crimson flowers during the Summer.

SAXIFRAGA Crassifolia. Saxifrage. inches. Above clumps of broad, handsome leaves droop bell-shaped flowers on curving stems. R "Rose Pink." April and May. \$0.40 each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

#### Sedum

The Sedums are usually thick, fleshy-leaved plants used for carpeting waste and sandy places, also for rock gardening and carpet bedding.

SEDUM acre. 2 to 3 inches. Lemon yellow

flowers in June.

S. Album. 3 inches. White Stonecrop. July

and August.

S. Kamtschaticum. Orange Stonecrop. stonecrop. 8 inches. Flowers in flat clusters. Light evergreen foliage. July and August. R. "Empire Yellow." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

S. Sieboldi. 9 inches. Bluish gray, green leaves with slightly pink edges. Evergreen. Clustered flowers of soft pink. (R) "Rhodonite Pink".

Pink." August and September.

S. Spectabilis. Brilliant Stonecrop. 1 to 11/2 feet. A stocky plant, with broad, thick, oval leaves of cactus-like appearance. Flat, terminal clusters of light pink flowers in late Summer and Autumn. SOLIDAGO Canadensis. GOLDENROD. 3 to 5 feet. The Goldenrod and Asters are a combination of Nature's composing in September and October.

S. odora. Bright August and September. Bright golden yellow flowers in

S. rigida. Yellow flowers in Autumn. Good

for naturalistic plantings.

SPIREA Aruncus. GOAT'S BEARD. 3 feet. Large plume-like panicles of white flowers in June and July. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

STATICE latifolia. SEA LAVENDER. inches. A profusion of tiny layender flowers are borne in light, airy panicles from July to September. Charming for the (R) "Deep Lavender." Charming for the garden and for cutting.

STOKESIA cyanea. Stokes' Aster. 116 feet. Large flowers, somewhat resembling those of a China Aster. Blooms continually from June to October. (R) In shades of "Pale Violet."

var. Alba. A white-flowering form of the above. THALICTRUM Adiantifolium. 2 feet. A beautiful variety with maidenhair-like foliage and white flowers. \$0.35 each; \$2.50 per 10.

T. Glaucum. 3 to 5 feet. Valued for its fern-like leaves in wild gardens. Clusters of greenishyellow flowers from June to August. \$0.35 each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

THERMOPSIS Carolina. 3 to 4 feet. In June there are spikes of fragrant vellow flowers. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

TIARELLA purpurea major. 3 feet. June.

Tiny bell-shaped flowers, rose tipped.

TRADESCANTIA Virginica. SPIDERWORT. 1 to 3 feet. Broad grass-like foliage and racemes of soft violet flowers from May to September. R "Hortense Violet."

TRITOMA Pfitzerii. RED HOT POKER. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and sends up stiff stems of orange-scarlet flowers from August to October. \$0.35 each: \$2.50 per 10.

TUNICA Saxifraga. 6 to 10 inches. Delicate, tiny lilac-pink flowers borne at tips of grass-like stems in June and July. (R "Pale Amaranth Pink." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10

Pink." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.

VALERIANA coccinea. 2 feet. Tiny flowers in loose, irregular heads suggesting the color of crushed strawberries. June to October. R "Begonia Rose." \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10. VERONICA Incana. 1½ feet. Bluish violet.

'R "Dauphin Violet."

V. longifolia; var. subsessilis. SPEEDWELL. 2 feet. A branching type with violet flowers. August to October. R "Royal Purple." Excellent as a cut flower. \*\$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10: \$18.00 per 100.

V. spicata. 2 feet. Light bluish-violet flowers in June and July. R. "Dauphin Violet."

VIOLA Cornuta, Blue Perfection. HORNED VIOLET OR BEDDING PANSY. These sweet-scented. violet-colored flowers bloom from April to frost and are used for borders, rock gardens and bedding. (R) "Petunia Violet."

var. Lutea Splendens. Flowers like a small R "Empire Yellow." yellow pansy.

var. White Perfection. A white-flowered variety used in the same ways as the preceding kinds.

V. palmata cucullata. Common Blue Violet. One of our most popular native flowers. Prefers moist soil and can be successfully grown in partially shaded places.

## MOON'S PERENNIALS

## Ornamental Reeds and Grasses

THERE are few things more effective in landscape work than this class of plants. They are strong, rapid growers in almost any soil. During the close of Summer they come into bloom and are most showy and ornamental with their large flower plumes. If the plumes are cut before they are entirely ripe, they can be used for interior decorations during the Winter. For planting along streams and in groups about ponds, these plants are almost indispensable. In addition they also look well when planted in connection with shrubbery or herbaceous borders.

ARUNDO donax. GIANT REED. 8 to 10 feet. This tall-growing reed has most beautiful, long, narrow leaves. \*\$0.40 each; \$3.00 per 10.

#### The Eulalias

EULALIA Japonica; syn. Miscanthus sinensis. 5 to 6 feet. Green leaves, broader than those of the following varieties. In the late Summer and early Fall this plant is most attractive with its graceful plumes. Splendid for natural landscapes. Strong divisions. \$0.25 each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

var. gracillima. JAPAN RUSH. 5 to 6 feet. A beautiful, tall, swaying grass, with narrow green leaves and silvery-white midrib. Brown tassels in late Fall and Winter. Strong divisions. \$0.25

each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.
var. variegata. 4 to 5 feet. The long, narrow leaves are striped with white midribs. Strong divisions. \$0.25 each: \$2.00 per 1 : \$15.00 per 100.

divisions. \$0.25 each; \$2.00 per 1; \$15.00 per 100. var. Zebrina. 4 to 5 feet. The leaves are marked at regular intervals with spots of yellow. Interesting because of the odd variation that the foliage presents. Strong divisions. \$0.25 each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

PHALARIS arundinacea variegata. VARIE-GATED RIBBON GRASS. More dwarf than Eulalias. Makes an attractive effect when planted as an edging to beds of the taller-growing grasses. \$0.30 each; \$2.25 per 10.



The Plumes of Eulalia. These ripen in late Fall and last nearly all Winter. There are few plants which give so much in return for their slight cost. Many lawns could be made more beautiful by a planting of them.

## Hardy Fruits

The following varieties are selected for the home fruit garden rather than for commercial planting. The home fruit garden can easily be made a part of the whole scheme of beautifying your property. The snow-white cherry blossoms appear soon after the frost is out of the ground, then come the plum and peach, especially the Carman with gorgeous bouquets of large pink flowers. Following these are the apple and pear, which seem to vie with each other in profusion of bloom. There is much satisfaction in watching the growth of these trees that brighten the landscape in Spring and later supply delicacies to please both eye and palate.

#### **APPLES**

Strong, selected trees. Price, \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10; \$50.00 per 100.

The number following the name denotes relative order of ripening in vicinity of Philadelphia.

#### Early Apples

Early Harvest. (Yellow Harvest). (2). Yellow, tender and of good quality.

Red Astrachan. (3). Very early; crimson, streaked with yellow; juicy; flesh tinged with red.

Summer Rambo. (5). Green striped with red: slightly sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive.

William's Early Red. (William's Favorite).

(4). Medium size; dark red, splashed with yellow. Flesh is crisp, tender, juicy and sub-acid. A fine dessert apple.

Yellow Transparent. (1). Medium size; pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid. Tree an upright grower, bears young and produces good crops regularly. Excellent-for culinary purposes; one of the most satisfactory early apples.

## Autumn Apples

Duchess of Oldenburg. (7). Yellow striped with red; tender and juicy; hardy variety, ripening in early Autumn.

Fall Pippin. (10). Large, yellow, rich and delicious; good bearer. A valuable apple for both eating and cooking.

Gravenstein. (8). Large, yellow, striped with red. Flesh firm, rich in flavor; an old favorite in many localities.

Maiden Blush. (6). Large, yellow, with red cheek; fine for cooking.

Smokehouse. (11). Medium to large size. Green or yellow, mottled with dull red. Crisp and juicy. One of the best late Autumn varieties, both for cooking and dessert. A good bearer.

Wealthy. (9). White, yellow and red striped; flesh white. Tree is very hardy, thus adapting it for cold climates. A good dessert or culinary variety.

#### Winter Apples

American Golden Russet. (23).Highly flavored and spicy, valuable for table use, but too

small for commercial purposes.

Baldwin. (13). Large, deep red; productive and desirable. A popular commercial variety among apples. A Winter apple in New York State, but south of Philadelphia an Autumn apple.

Bellflower. (24). Large; yellow with red cheeks; juicy and splendid for eating. Rather poor bearer except in Northern sections.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin). (20). Valued for commercial purposes on account of its productiveness. Red, inferior quality.

Delicious. (Stark's Delicious). (21). Large, red apple, juicy and highly flavored with a peculiar and distinct aroma. No new variety has so quickly gained popularity.

Grimes' Golden. (14).Medium size; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, spicy, of best quality. Tree is hardy and productive, and comes into bearing young. One of the best early Winter varieties.

Jonathan. (15). A beautiful red apple of high quality, being tender, juicy; desirable both for home use and commercial purposes. An early bearer and popular throughout the country.

King of Tompkins County. (25). Large, red; productive and good for cooking or eating.

Popular in New York State.

McIntosh. (12). Yellow, streaked with crimson; tender and juicy. Very high quality, having a distinct aroma.

Nero. (22). Red; very productive. Northern Spy. (28). Pale yellow, striped with red. Good keeper, excellent flavor. Grows best in cold climates.

Rhode Island Greening. (16). Large, green-

ish yellow; rich and tender.

Rome Beauty. (17). Yellow and red striped; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid. A good regular bearer. Smith's Cider. (18). Late keeping red apple. Prolific bearer, medium size, inferior quality.

Spitzenburgh. (29). Bright red; flesh yellow, crisp and spicy. The standard of excellence in the

North among fancy dessert apples.

Stayman Winesap. (27). Larger and more prolific than the common Winesap. Yellow covered with red; fine grained, tender, juicy, subacid. An early and heavy bearer. One of the most desirable varieties to plant for mid-Winter use, both for home consumption and commercial purposes.

Winesap. (30). Medium size, deep red; flesh vellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor; quality very good, keeps well into late Winter and Spring.

York Imperial. (19). A large, red apple, which succeeds over a wide range of country. Comes into bearing young.

Crab Apples

The fruit of these varieties will make delicious jelly. Strong selected trees. \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Hyslop. Large, crimson fruit. October. Transcendent. September. Large, yellow and red; productive.

Occasionally the stock of certain varieties becomes exhausted. When the purchaser has a second choice, it would save delay, sometimes, to mention same when ordering.

**Dwarf Apples** 

Their habit adapts them particularly for small yards and limited areas. Their fruit is similar in quality to the standard sorts. They commence bearing much younger.

Prices of all varieties, \*\$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10.

Baldwin Gravenstein Maiden Blush McIntosh Red

Red Astrachan Stavman Winesap Wealthy Yellow Transparent

#### CHERRIES

Strong, selected trees. \*\$1.35 each; \$10.00 per 10; \$85.00 per 100.

#### Sweet Cherries

Black Tartarian. June. Big, dark red or black cherry of splendid flavor. An excellent variety.

Downer's Late Red. Early July. Sweet and delicious. Not liable to rot in wet weather.

Governor Wood. June. Large, white cherry, shaded with red; sweet and delicious.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Early July. sweet, white cherry, with red cheeks. One of the

Yellow Spanish. Late June. Yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and delicious. The most popular of all light-colored cherries.

Sour Cherries
Early Richmond. June. A very productive pie or sour cherry; used for cooking and preserving. English Morello. Late July. A late, red, sour

variety that is valued for culinary purposes. tree is of rather a dwarf growth.

Montmorency. Early July. Large, red, tart fruit; very prolific and among the hardiest of all cherries.

May Duke. Early June. Large, red, juicy and rich, vigorous and productive at maturity.

#### PEACHES

Strong, selected trees, \*\$0.60 each; \$4.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

The number following the name denotes relative order of ripening in vicinity of Philadelphia.

#### Early Peaches

(2). August. Large, bright red Carman. cheek; white flesh, good flavor, heavy and regular bearer.

White freestone Champion. (3).August. peach that is rich, sweet and juicy.

Crawford's Early. (5). August and Septem-

ber. A large, yellow peach of good quality.

Greensboro. (1). July. Good size; round, with red cheek; flesh white; medium quality. Heavy bearer.

Mountain Rose. (4). August. Red, freestone peach, with white flesh; rich, juicy and sweet.

#### Mid-Season

Belle of Georgia. (6). August and September. Freestone; white; excellent flavor and a regular bearer. Best of its season.

Elberta. (8). Early September. A very large, yellow, freestone peach; rich, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower, and splendid sort for preserving. Fitzgerald. (7). August and September.

Large, round freestone; red cheek; flesh yellow. sub-acid and agreeable.

PEACHES, Mid-Season-Continued

Old Mixon Free. (9).September. Large. white freestone; of excellent flavor and productive.

Stump the World. (10). September. Large

freestone; white with red cheek, firm, juicy and excellent quality.

#### Late

Crawford's Late. (11). September. Large, yellow freestone, good quality.

Fox Seedling. (13). Late September. Reliable freestone; white flesh; best of its season.

Iron Mountain. (15). October. Large free-A productive, reliable late stone; flesh white. peach of good quality.

Reeve's Favorite. (12). September. Large, yellow, with fine red cheek; delicious, juicy. Freestone, best quality. Shy bearer.
Smock. (14). Late September. Large; oval;

#### PEARS

light yellow, mottled red; freestone.

It is well to remember that all varieties of pears are much better when picked a short time before they are ripe and then matured in a cool, dark room.

Strong, selected trees. \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10; \$60.00 per 100.

#### Summer

Bartlett. September. A popular variety, large yellow fruit; sweet and juicy. Excellent for eating or preserving; prolific bearer; strong grower.

Clapp's Favorite. September. Large; pale yellow with crimson cheek; fruit fine grained and good for eating.

#### Autumn

Beurre d'Anjou. Late October. Large: russet yellow; excellent flavor and a prolific bearer. excellent fruit for preserving.

Seckel. September and October. brown pear; exceptionally sweet and juicy. The

standard of excellence among pears.

Sheldon. October. Large; russet and red; rich, melting and juicy; fine flavor. One of the best. A fine dessert variety.

Worden-Seckel. September to October. Resembles the old-fashioned Seckel pear; is equally good and larger.

#### Winter

**Duchess d'Angouleme.** Very large; oblong; russet color; flesh white with rich, buttery flavor. A strong grower.

Kieffer. Very vigorous and productive, even when young; fruit large and yellow; a good keeper.

Lawrence. November. Rather large, yellow pear, of splendid rich flavor.

#### Dwarf Pears

Adapted for small yards. The fruit is similar in quality to the standard sorts. They commence fruiting younger. Price, \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Bartlett, Duchess d'Angouleme and Seckel.

Don't wait until the season opens before sending in your orders. The orders that we have on our books when the season opens are the ones that are entitled to preference over those that are sent in at the last moment. Then, too, there is much advantage in having your plants shipped when conditions are most favorable, which is not always possible with late orders.

#### **PLUMS**

Strong, selected trees. Price, \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10; \$60.00 per 100.

Bradshaw. August. Large; red.

Imperial Gage. Middle of August. Good size; freestone; greenish in color; sweet and juicy.

Lombard. Last of August. Violet red; yellow One of the best both for flesh, agreeable flavor. eating and preserving.

Shropshire Damson. Last of September. Medium sized; dark purple; valued for preserving. Yellow Gage. August. Medium sized; yellow.

Japan Plums

Abundance. August. Large; red; yellow flesh; sweet and rich. Valued for cooking and eating.

Burbank. August. Good sized; red; valuable domestic sort; flesh sweet, rich and yellow.

October Purple. (Purple Egg). Large; purple; flesh yellow and sweet.

Satsuma. August. Good; purple and red.

#### QUINCES

Price, \*\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Champion. October. Large and productive; splendid for cooking, and a good keeper.

Orange or Apple. September. Large, handsome fruit of good quality. A popular sort.

#### SMALL FRUITS Blackberries

Price, \*\$0.15 each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100. Erie. Early, hardy and productive; large, sweet fruit of excellent quality

Eldorado. Sweet, melting and rich. A valuable variety, being hardy and very productive.

**Lawton.** A good variety of fine flavor that is very productive.

Heavy bearer; extra large, jet Rathburn. black fruits of fine quality.

Raspberries

Price, \*\$0.15 each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100. Cumberland. Large; black, firm and juicy. Cuthbert. Late red; good quality and very hardy. One of the leading commercial varieties. Gregg. Large, early black variety. A vigorous

grower and a heavy yielder.

St. Regis. A new, ever-bearing red variety. A valuable fruit for any home garden.

Grapes

Prices of all varieties, \*\$0.45 each; \$3.50 per

10; \$20.00 per 100.

Brighton. Fine tasting; excellent quality; red. A productive and vigorous variety that is equal to the better known Delaware.

Campbell's Early. Large bunches; large sweet fruits. A very early bearer and a most satisfactory variety for the home garden.

Catawba. Late; red; medium sized; sweet. Concord. Blue; familiar sort; delicious flavor.

If you have room for only one variety, this is the kind that we suggest. Red; small; compact bunches. Delaware.

Sweet: sugary tasting with musky aroma. of the finest.

Moore's Early. Black; very early. The large size of the fruit makes this a popular kind. Niagara. White; large; sweet, delicious flavor.

Probably the best white grape in cultivation. Worden. Black; large clusters; sweet. A seed-ling of the Concord. Ripens a little earlier and considered by some to be superior.

## How to Plant Nursery Stock

Best results will be gained in planting if you:

1. Select varieties adapted to the location.

2. Plant during the proper transplanting season, when the stock is in fit condition.

3. Use nursery-grown stock that has been frequently transplanted.

4. Plant carefully in holes large enough to accommodate the roots without cramping. Never set a tree or plant deeper than it formerly stood in the nursery row. Neglect of this rule causes more loss than any other.

5. Take proper care of the plants until they become established in their new location.

When the plants arrive unpack them as soon as possible. If they cannot be planted immediately put the roots in the ground temporarily and cover with soil. If dry, water them, also occasionally after if dry weather is encountered. Have the holes dug sufficiently large to lay the roots out naturally. The sides and bottom of the hole must be loosened after the shoveling out is done, that the roots may the more easily penetrate the floor and walls of the hole in their growth. The bottom of the hole should be level or drained outwardly to prevent water from accumulating and remaining about the roots of the tree, where it would do injury.

The soil about the roots should be fertile and of a texture that will raise good vegetables. Well rotted manure or compost is beneficial if it does not come in direct contact with the roots.

Evergreens are sent out from our nurseries with a ball of earth secured by burlap. This ball of earth should be kept intact in planting the evergreen and the soil pressed firmly on all sides. Air pockets below the roots of the plants must be avoided. If the earth ball is dry when the planting is to be done, moisten it thoroughly before removing the burlap. The burlap should be untied and either removed or slit and allowed to decay with the ground moisture if the ball will be disturbed by its removal.

Planting Shrubbery. Shrubs give better results when planted in groups or recesses and the planting areas kept in a cultivated condition.

Planting and Trimming Hedges. Dig a trench wide enough and deep enough to accommodate the roots without cramping. This is, for ordinary hedges, fifteen inches wide and eighteen inches deep. Poor soil should be enriched by a layer of two inches of well-rotted manure, then two or three inches of top soil at the bottom of the trench. After the hedge is planted it is advisable to trim it back pretty severely to ensure a thick uniform growth. Adopt forms broader at the base than at the top so that sunlight will have free access to all parts of the plant.

#### The Way to Plant a Tree

- 1. Burlap or canvas to place soil on keeps the grass clean.
- 2. Dig the hole with a diameter greater than the root spread to avoid cramping the roots.
- 3. Have the hole larger at the bottom than at the top and level or sloping outward at the bottom to provide proper drainage.

- 4. Place good fertile top soil about the roots; a little well-rotted stable manure well mixed with the soil is beneficial.
- 5. Plant the tree to the same depth as it stood in the nursery row. See the dirt line on the trunk. It must not be deeper than this. Neglect of this rule causes the loss of more trees than any other.

6. Lay the roots out naturally and cut all the broken or bruised parts.

7. See that the soil is pressed firmly about all

the roots.

8. A tamping stick is useful in working the soil

in among the fibrous roots.

9. If buds have started to swell or if the ground is dry, give the soil a thorough soaking when the hole is two-thirds filled. After the soil has settled

fill the hole up to the ground level.

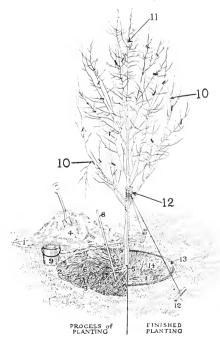
10. Trim all broken or bruised branches. Trim back about two-thirds the previous year's growth. Also thin out the branches to relieve the roots from nourishing so many buds.

11. Hardwood trees such as oaks and beeches should not have their leader or central stem trimmed

12. If the tree is large or subject to strong winds it is well to guy it in position. Burlap or rubber hose should protect the trunk from chafing.

13. Maintain an area of from three to five feet around the tree, under cultivation for a few years until well established.

14. A mulch of rotted manure or compost applied after planting supplies fertilizer to the soil and conserves the moisture.



## How to Care for Newly-Planted Nursery Stock

Trimming Evergreens



Just as the Spring growth is commencing is the time to trim evergreens. This usually is in May. When trimmed as shown here the density of their branches is increased and in other ways their appearance improved. The stiff "fresh hair-cut" aspect that is apparent right after the trimming is quickly outgrown and the natural beauty restored.

Winter Protection. Most of us have some varieties which are a little delicate or which have been so recently transplanted that some Winter protection is necessary. A mulch of manure about one inch deep, spread about such plants after the ground becomes frozen, prevents the alternate freezing and thawing which is disastrous. Leaves are valuable for mulching, especially for the perennial beds; they may be confined by branches or wire netting.

Straw or similar protections, as shown below, are valuable for Rhododendrons or Evergreen groupings in exposed locations. The harsh, drying winds of March and early April damage the Evergreens, so leave the shelters up until all danger from these is past. Annually much damage results from removing the Winter protection too early.

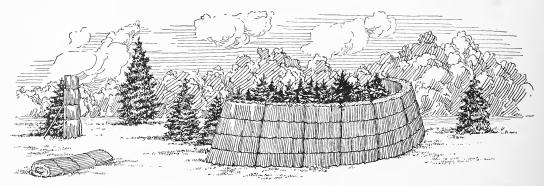
Watering Newly-Planted Nursery Stock. A good soaking once or twice a week if the ground is dry should be resorted to. A mulch of long manure, grass clippings or straw helps to retain this moisture and should be provided if possible.

Trimming Shrubbery. Newly planted shrubbery should be cut back severely; from one-third to one-half of the top should be removed. If the planting is done in the Fall it is usually best to defer this trimming until early the following Spring.

Shrubs that bloom before the middle of June should be trimmed just after the blooming period to ensure a profusion of bloom the following year. Shrubs like Altheas and Hydrangeas which bloom later should be pruned in the Winter. Fading flowers and forming seed vessels ought, where practicable, to be removed, that the strength which otherwise would go into ripening seeds may be diverted to forming flower buds for the ensuing year. In trimming shrubs avoid stiff unnatural results and cut so the plant will bear long, graceful branches.



The natural, graceful habits of shrubs should be maintained in trimming them. Hedge shears should not be used but pruning shears or a knife, and cut the old wood so that the younger, more vigorous growth may have room to develop.

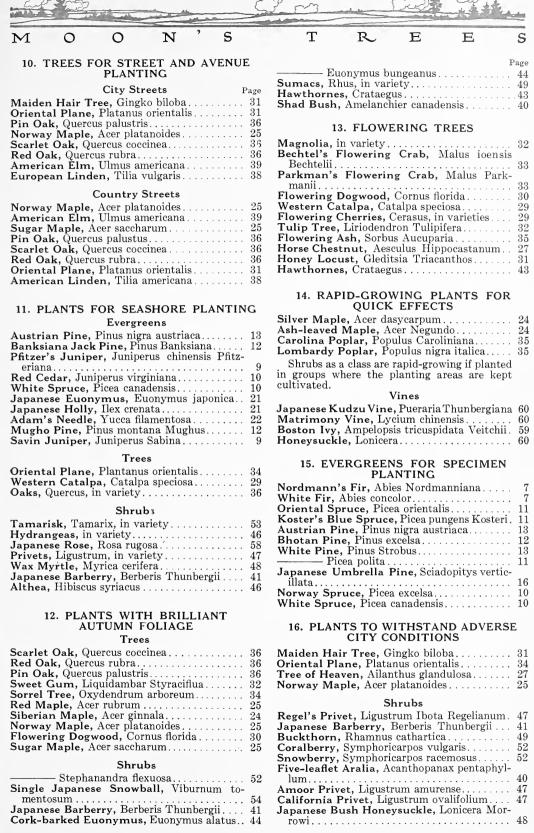


The Winter protection of evergreens may be accomplished in many ways. One o these methods, where it is desired that the drying winds of Winter and direct rays of the sun shall be kept from the plants, is to surround them with a shield in much the manner shown here in our illustration. We use straw mats for the purpose, but cornstalks will do just as well if easier obtainable. Evergreen boughs may be used in the same way, and of course look more natural than do straw or stalks; yet the latter, if neatly arranged, are altogether sightly.

# Lists of Plants for Special Purposes or Adverse Conditions

1. HEDGE PLANTS			Page
Hemlock, Tsuga canadensis	10 10 15	English Ivy, Hedera helix Creeping Euonymus, Euonymus radicans Moss Pink, Phlox subulata Memorial Rose, Rosa Wichuriana Matrimony Vine, Lycium chinense. Orange Stonecrop, Sedum kamtschaticum Lysimachia Nummularia	59 68 58 60 69
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Buckthorn, Rhamnus cathartica Dwarf Cranberry Bush, Viburnum Opulus nana Great Panicled Hydrangea, Hydrangea pani-		Bush Arbutus, Abelia grandiflora	18 10
culata grandiflora		eriana	22 12
Evergreens	d5		14
Norway Spruce, Picea excelsa		Deciduous	40
White Pine, Pinus Strobus.  Hemlock, Tsuga canadensis.  White Spruce, Picea canadensis.  Japanese Cypress, Retinospora, tall-growing varieties.  Oriental Spruce, Picea orientalis.  Koster's Blue Spruce, Picea pungens Kosteri, Nordmann's Fir, Abies Nordmannian.  Red Cedar, Juniperus virginiana.  American Arborvitæ, Thuja occidentalis.  Chinese Arborvitæ, Biota orientalis.  Deciduous Trees	18 10 15 11 11 7 10 17	Azalea Snowberry, Symphoricarpos racemosus. Coralberry, Symphoricarpos vulgaris. Common Barberry, Berberis vulgaris. Spice Bush, Benzoin aestivale. Red Bud, Cercis canadensis. Flowering Dogwood, Cornus florida. White Kerria, Rhodotypos kerrioides. Regel's Privet, Ligustrum Ibota Regelianum. Witch Hazel, Hamamelis virginiana. Buckthorn, Rhamnus cathartica. Dwarf Cranberry Bush, Viburnum Opulus nana.	52 41 40 41 30 49 47 45 49
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American Hornbeam, Carpinus caroliniana. Siberian Maple, Acer ginnala		Trees	
Japanese Pagoda Tree, Sophora japonica European Mountain Ash, Sorbus Aucuparia. Kadsura Tree, Cercidiphyllum japonicum	3 <b>5</b> 3 <b>5</b>	Willows, Salix, in variety	32 25 28
Shrubs		Tulip Tree, Liriodendron Tulipifera	$\frac{32}{24}$
Cork-barked Euonymus, Euonymus alatus Hawthornes, Crataegus in variety. Ozier Dogwoods, Cornels	43 42 46	Swamp White Oak, Quercus bicolor Bald Cypress, Taxodium distichum Plane Tree, Platanus orientalis European Larch, Larix europea	$\frac{36}{37}$
Amoor Privet, Ligustrum amurense		Shrubs	
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# Making the Most of All the Seasons in the Garden

Is yours a "one season" garden? How many gardens are planned so that during the Summer months they are ablaze with flowers and at other times of the year either a mass of woody, brown stems or an expanse of bare soil is all that greets

the eye.

There are always some plants in our nurseries that have a special interest at all times of the year. Early in the Spring we begin to look each morning for the first blossom of the Golden Bell. Long before this we have brought some of the branches indoors and watched them come out in water, but after the first one has bloomed out of doors it gives one a cheerful feeling that Spring is really here. After the Golden Bell, other early blossoming shrubs and trees, the dogwoods, bush honey-suckles and others, appear in constantly increasing numbers and varieties until in May and early June we are surrounded with the bloom of the Lilacs, Mock Oranges, Weigelas and all the other favorites.

With July comes the myriad colors of the Phlox, and the earliest Altheas begin to burst into bloom, and through August and into September and October these familiar shrubs bear an abundance of vari-colored flowers. Just before the early frosts turn the leaves of the Japanese Barberry, dogwoods, oaks and maples to the brilliant scarlets and oranges, the hardy Chrysanthemums unfold their buds and display their rich reds and bronzes and clear pinks and whites in defiance of Jack Frost.

After the leaves begin to fall the berries of the different shrubs appear; there are the waxy white Snowberries, the brilliant scarlet clusters of the High Bush Cranberries and the deep blue of the Regel's Privet and the Cornels. Then, too, the bright colored branches of the cornels and the white bark of the birches add to the interests of this time of the year.

The Lombardy Poplars and Willows, with their grayish-green branches, show up well at this time of the year and the interesting habit of growth of

many other trees can be appreciated.

In the Fall and Winter the birds, which can be attracted by the "berry bearing" or fruiting plants, make an interesting addition to your garden. If simple bird houses are provided you will soon take an interest in learning the new birds that will take advantage of the attractions.

When the snow is on the ground and clinging to the deep green of the Pines and Spruces, with here and there a gleam of red from the Holly or Winterberry, there is a beauty and appeal which is

hard to resist.

It is easy to have all these attractions in your garden. Below are lists of plants which will give you an uninterrupted succession of bloom.

For plants with attractive Autumn foliage see the list on page 77. Varieties valuable for Winter effects are partially listed on page 76. Flowering Trees are listed on page 77.

The lists below are of flowering shrubs and hardy perennial flowers, while the spaces opposite show the average time of bloom.

Shrubs	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Perennials	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov
Althea, Rose of Sharon				_	_	_			Achillea, the Pearl			_	_	—			
Azalea		_	_						Anemone Japonica						-		-
Bush Honeysuckle, Fragrant.	_								Aquilegia	_							
Bush Honeysuckle, Morrowi		_	_						Aster							_	
Bush Honeysuckle, Tatarian									Baby's Breath								
Deutzia			_						Balloon Flower Blanket Flower				_				
Elder			_	_					Bleeding Heart								
Golden Bell	_								Canterbury Bells								
Golden Currant		_							Chrysanthemum			_			_		_
Guelder Rose		_							Columbine			_	_				
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow Hydrangea, large flowering				_	_				Coreopsis			_	_				
Hypericum				_	_	_	_		Cornflower				—		—		
Japanese Snowball									Delphinium			_	_	_			
Lilac									False Chamomile						_		
Mock Orange in variety		_							Foxglove			_	_				
									Funkia				_	—	_		
Prairie Rose			_	_					Golden Tuft		_						
Red Bud									Helenium						_		
Rosa Rugosa		_		_	_				Helianthus					_	_		
Spice Bush			_	_	-	_			Hardy Pink		_						
Spirea Arguta		_							Hollyhocks								
Spirea Billardi				_	_	_			Iberis			_					
Spirea Douglasi				_	_				Iris (Japanese)								
Spirea Reevsiana		_							Larkspur				_	_			
Spirea Thunbergii	_	_							Peony		_	_					
Spirea Van Houttei Styrax Japonica		_	_						Phlox.				_		_		
Tamarix Africana			_						Purple Cone Flower					_		_	
Tamarix Gallica. var. Indica.		_							Rock Cress	_							
Wayfaring Tree									Shasta Daisy				_				
Weigelia			_	_					Stonecrop in variety			_	_ :	_		-	
White Kerria									Sweet William		—	<del>-</del>					
Witch Hazel							_		Yellow Day Lily			_	-				



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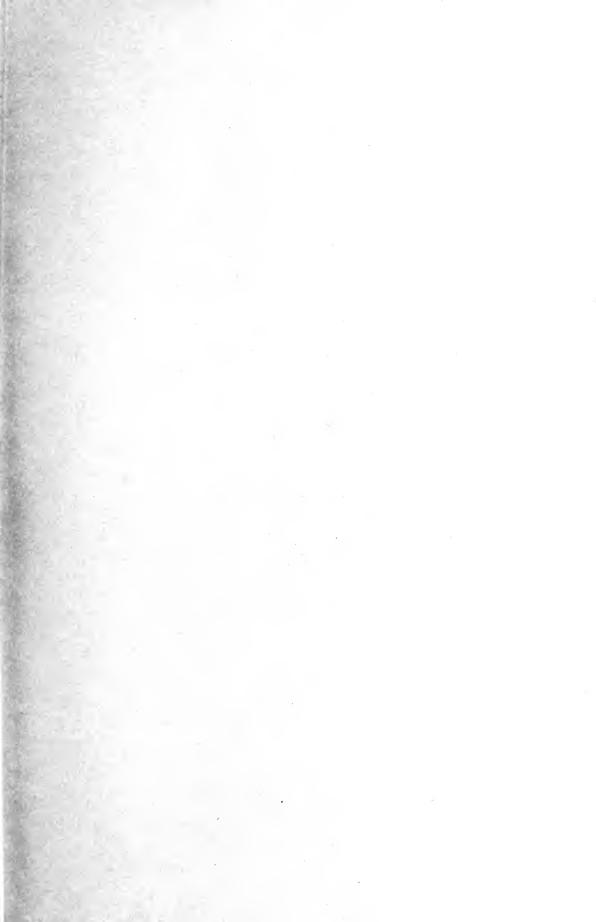
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